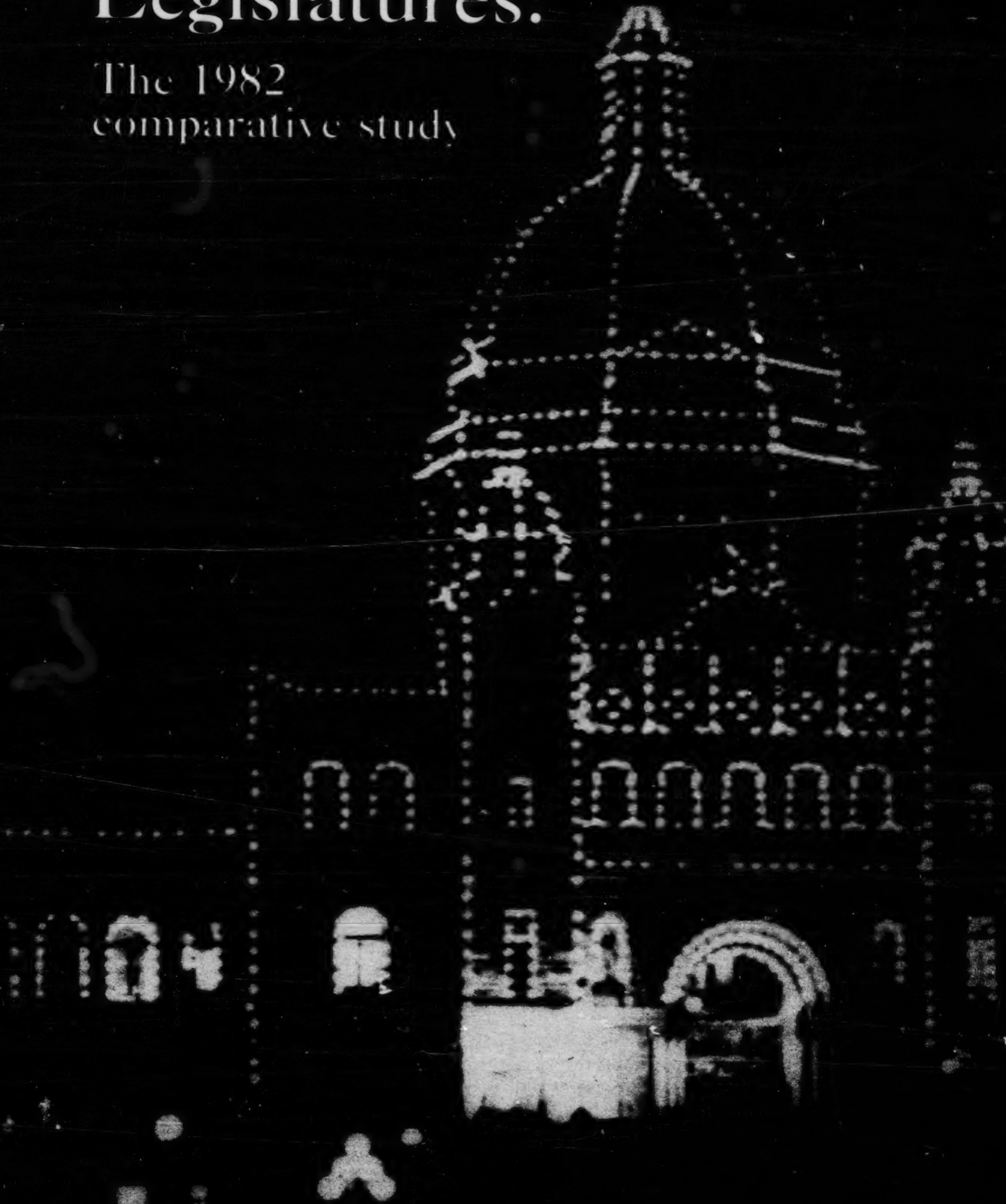
Canadian Legislatures:

The 1982 comparative study



Canadian Legislatures:

The 1982 comparative study

The Editors

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J. Thomas Mitchinson is Mr. Fleming's Executive Assistant

Copies of the Study may be obtained from the office of the Director of Administration, Room 188, Legislative Building, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1A1
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Cover photo: The Parliament Buildings in Victoria, B.C. are outlined by 3,330 light bulbs which were first illuminated in 1897.

Design: Newton Frank Arthur Inc.

Editors' note

Canadian Legislatures is published annually and aims to provide those involved in the process, and other interested people, with otherwise unavailable information about the operation of Canada's legislatures. It was conceived in 1979 in response to an identified need – that of providing a central depository of relevant facts and statistics which show the various approaches taken towards legislative management in each jurisdiction.

For this issue the Speakers of the House of Commons and the provincial and territorial legislatures were interviewed during the winter months of 1982. They graciously consented to talk about their personal experiences as occupants of the loneliest chairs in the land. Their views help provide a unique perspective on the institutions they oversee.

In the past few years, many Canadians have appeared before legislative Committees to voice their concerns about various bills and issues under consideration. This edition of the Study looks at this subject for the first time and attempts to shed some light on the use of Committees as vehicles for public advocacy.

This edition of *Canadian Legislatures* also contains a new section comparing various aspects of election financing legislation throughout Canada.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of information in the Study. However, as in past editions, we intend our readers to rely on the trends and general policy which we identify rather than the absolute accuracy of individual figures or statements. All information in the Study has been collated effective September 1, 1982. No attempt has been made to account for changes in monetary levels or policy which have taken place between September 1st and publication date.

Since publication of the 1981 edition of *Canadian Legislatures*, general elections have taken place in Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. In addition, up-to-date information is now available with respect to the general elections in Ontario and Quebec during the earlier part of 1981. Part 4 of the Study attempts to identify some of the changes in composition of these seven Houses. Statistics relating to general elections held in P.E.I., New Brunswick and Alberta after September 1, 1982 were unavailable at time of publication and will be included in the 1983 edition.

The first editions of the publication were produced primarily to assist those responsible for the day-to-day operation of legislatures. However, the readership has expanded considerably since 1979, demonstrating interest in the legislative process by a much broader public than elected Members and legislative administrators. The Study was expanded considerably in 1981 and that year's edition received a great deal of interest from the media, professional journals, bureaucrats, government 'watchers', political scientists and others in Canada, the United States and as far away as Austria and Belgium. We are convinced that there is a general thirst for information about the operation of legislatures, and are encouraged by the comments of many of our readers that the Study is providing a unique and important source of information.

Until recently the public has been largely unaware of how Canadian legislatures are organized or managed, to say nothing of other Commonwealth countries, the United States, or bodies such as the European Parliament or United Nations. Most Canadians don't even know what the individual legislatures dotted across this country look like. It therefore seems appropriate to begin the 1982 Study with a photographic portfolio of the House of Commons and each provincial and territorial legislature.

Legislatures in Canada in 1982 are vibrant institutions, filled with energy and vitality. In Uganda, not many years ago, a Commonwealth parliament was done away with, its contents and traditions smashed. Recently its new Speaker asked for help in rebuilding that institution. Hopefully we in Canada will never experience such a devastating upheaval in our political system. The Uganda experience should help us all to appreciate the importance of our political institutions, particularly the legislature – the voice of the people.

Robert J. Fleming, Editor
J. Thomas Mitchinson, Assistant Editor
Toronto, Canada
December 1, 1982

The editors would again like to thank Ms. Katharine Miller for her valuable contribution in typing the manuscript and assisting in the actual production of the Study.

Canadian Legislative Buildings: A photo essay

From the blocks of the federal Parliament with its stone walls and huge lawns, to the contemporary legislature of the Yukon Territory, complete with modern tapestry and potted plants, Members of Canada's legislatures debate the issues of the day and pass laws that affect the life of every citizen.

Each legislature has its own view of how best to serve the people. Some manage to accomplish their tasks in a few months while others sit virtually year round. Some provide elaborate support services and systems to assist their elected representatives, while others achieve equally effective results with less comprehensive programs.

Style of operation, rules of procedure and political perspectives differ among jurisdictions. Despite the many variations, Members of all legislatures have the same goal: to meet the needs of the people they serve. The capacity of the legislature as an institution to tolerate the divergent means of achieving this goal is certain testimony to the strength of the legislature and the vital role it plays in our system of government.

The pictures on the following pages attempt to capture the spirit and uniqueness of Canada's legislative buildings.

Alberta: Six columns mark the entrance to the Legislative Building in Edmonton, which has been described as 'an architectural masterpiece'.

Newfoundland: The House of Assembly is located in the Confederation Building overlooking the city of St. John's.

British Columbia: In Victoria, the Parliament Buildings overlooking the harbour were recently totally restored. *(Bottom)*

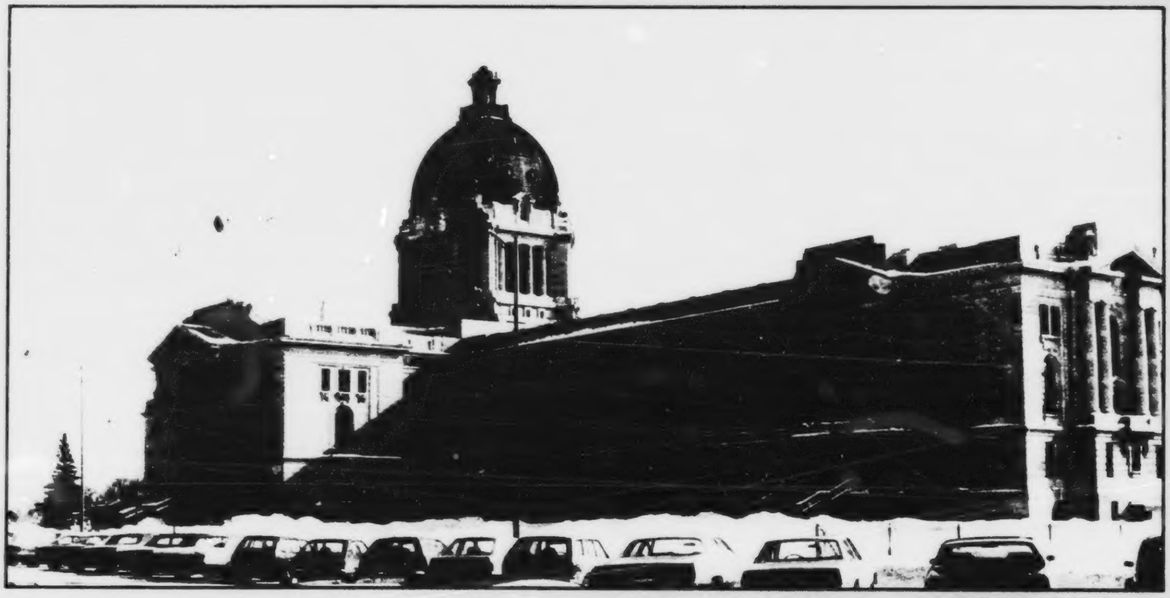
Nova Scotia: Province House, Halifax built in 1819, is Canada's oldest and smallest seat of government.
(Top)

Prince Edward Island: The Confederation Chamber, the 'cradle of Canada' is located in Province House, built in Charlottetown in 1842.

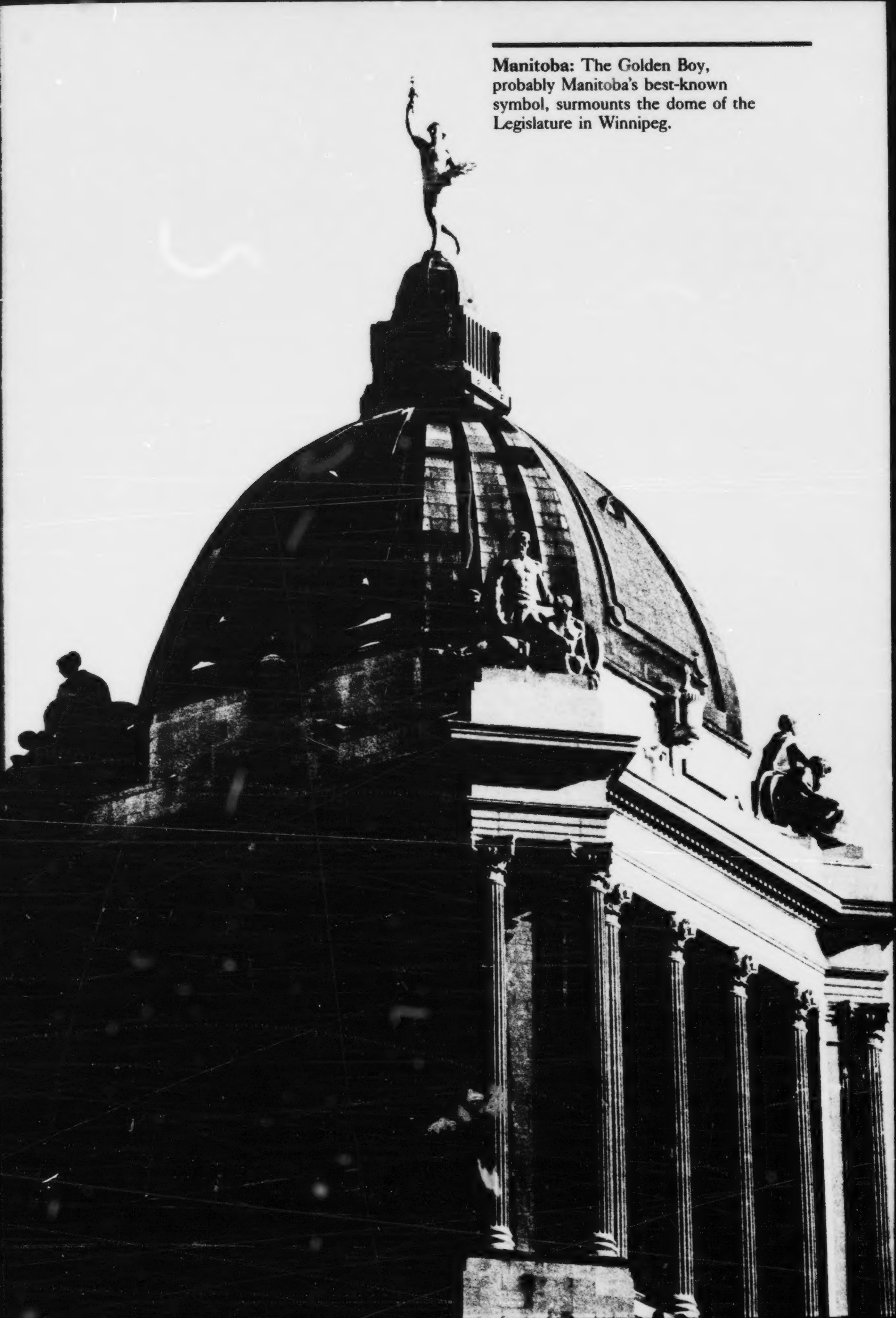
Federal Parliament: Canada's gothic Parliament Buildings flank the Rideau Canal and the banks of the Ottawa River.

Saskatchewan: In Regina, many aspects of the Legislative Building are strongly reminiscent of the Palace of Versailles in France.

Yukon: The 16 Member Legislature is housed in the Yukon Government Building in Whitehorse.



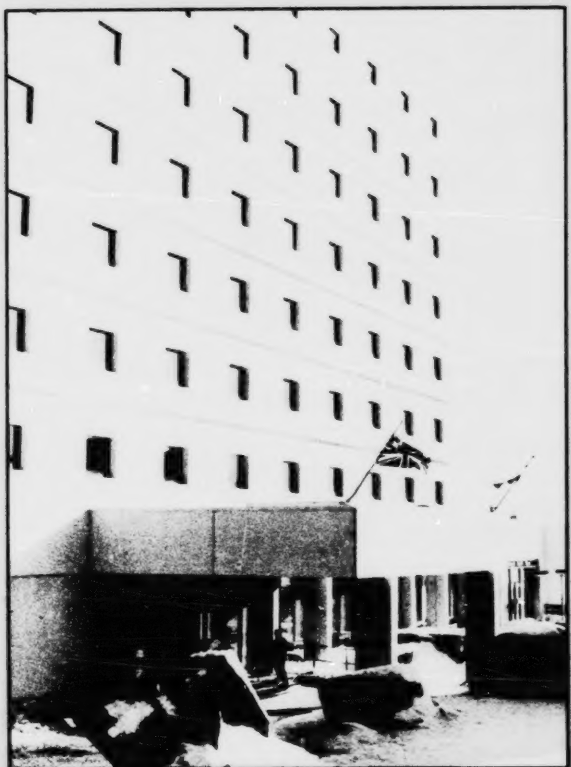
GOVERNMENT OF YUKON



Manitoba: The Golden Boy, probably Manitoba's best-known symbol, surmounts the dome of the Legislature in Winnipeg.

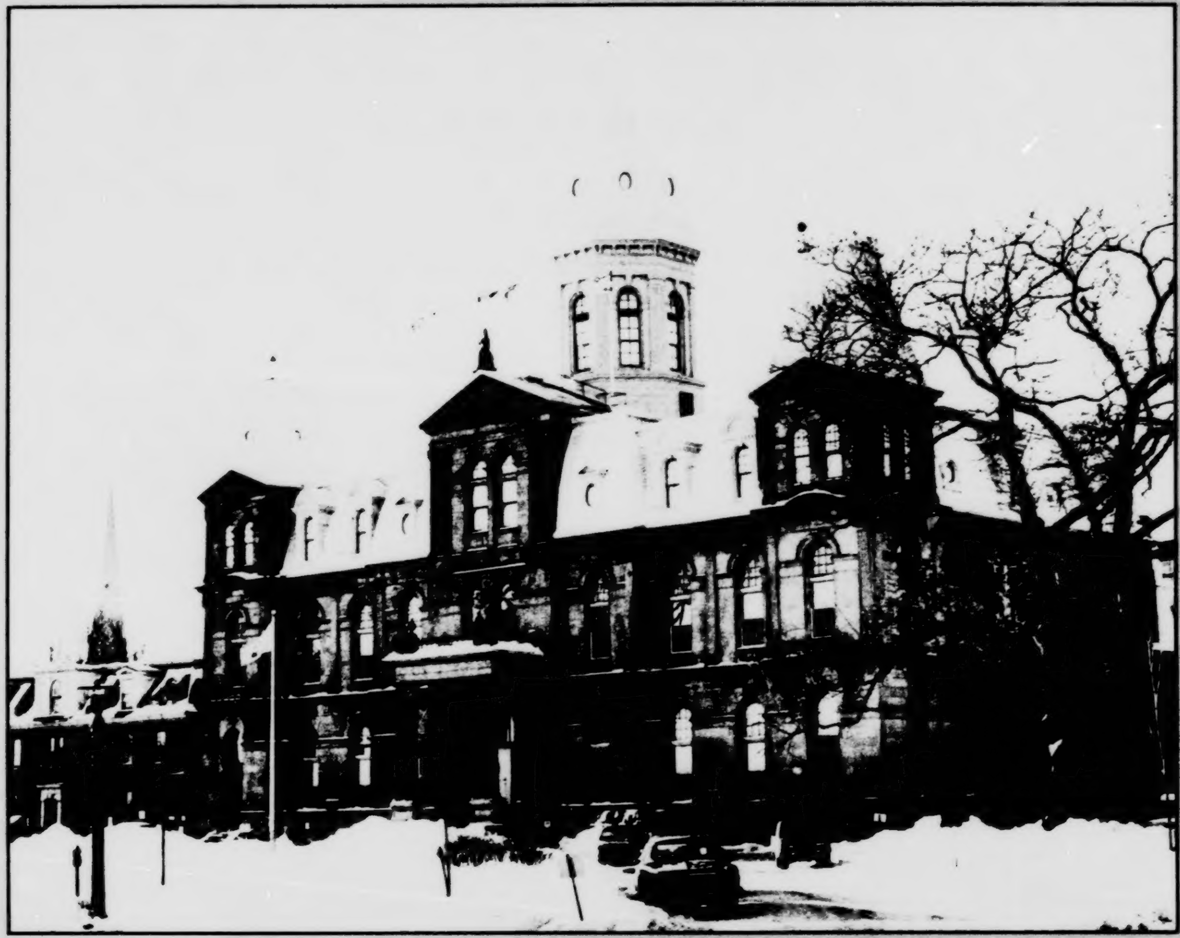
Quebec: A 172 foot clock tower surmounts the National Assembly Building in Quebec City. *(Top)*

Northwest Territories: In Yellowknife, the Legislative Assembly meets in temporary quarters – the Explorer Hotel.



Ontario: The Legislative Building in Queen's Park, Toronto, dressed for a reception for 6,000 IMF-World Bank delegates.

New Brunswick: The corinthian Legislative Assembly Building in Fredericton overlooks the St. John River.



Canadian Legislatures:

The 1982 comparative study

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THE STATE OF THE LEGISLATURE
IN 1982

The legislative buildings appearing on the preceding pages of this comparative study have over the years come to symbolize the democratic principles cherished by Canadians as "our way of life". Inside these ornate, primarily "turn of the century" buildings, each as different and distinctive as the province it represents, the elected spokesmen of the people attempt to formulate a 1980s' view of Canadian society.

In several jurisdictions legislative buildings are receiving major "facelifts" to meet the changing demands of the legislative environment. There is a program under way at the Québec National Assembly to modernize and refurbish all Members' offices; Parks Canada has undertaken a complete renovation of Province House in Charlottetown; $43 million has been spent to landscape the Alberta Legislature and locate vast underground parking areas adjacent to rerouted highways. Governments and citizens everywhere have an obvious pride in their legislatures as symbols of their jurisdictions' heritage.

There is in 1982 a noticeable "coming together" of the legislature as an institution in Canada. Legislatures, which were once considered to be an adjunct to Government, woefully lacking in facilities and skilled manpower to support elected Members, are now modernizing and developing effective systems of organization, manpower selection and utilization, and sound management processes.

Innovations are being introduced which can only help to strengthen good government. Take for example one of the recommendations of the 1982 Nova Scotia Commission on Remuneration for Elected Provincial Officials which would permit Members of the Legislature up to three annual roundtrips between the Member's constituency and Ottawa. The Commission notes that "trips to Ottawa have become a major factor for some Members whose constituents' interests are dependent on policies and practices of the Federal Government". Other examples serve to illustrate this same point: the decision by the Saskatchewan House to introduce a computerized electronic Hansard requiring an operating staff of only four; the recommendation by Denis Vaugeois, MNA in

Québec, for a radical overhaul of the Committee system; Ontario's decision to develop a computerized status of bills data base which will be made available to the public and private sectors alike.

Employment in one of Canada's legislatures is considered a job well worth having. The environment presents the opportunity to gain a certain type of experience in politics and government which is available nowhere else, and talented people feel they can make a real and noticeable contribution to the system. Recruitment has become extremely competitive and legislatures are also having to deal with the fact that, because of their reputation for professionalism, their employees are actively being wooed to accept positions in other areas of government at all levels.

Electronic technology now is playing a major role in plans for the future of Canadian legislatures. Some jurisdictions have long-range plans for the "office of the future" as it relates to both Members and House administration staff.

Although major changes have taken place in Canadian legislatures in the past few years, including election of some extremely talented people, our research shows there remains widespread distrust of politicians and criticism of the relevance of parliament. This is manifested in such statements as: "I don't have much time for politicians"; "I can't think of any politician I respect"; "Why don't we get rid of parliament and appoint the 'best' men to run the country?" And so it goes.

Those who have come to know the legislature and its processes personally and intimately are disturbed by this cynicism. If a concerted effort is not made to change these perceptions, or at least to question them as being "unthinking", parliamentary democracy as we know it could be doomed.

Denis Vaugeois, in his 1982 Report entitled "The National Assembly in Evolution", attempts to put his finger on the pulse of the legislature as an institution of government which should not be perceived in terms of raw political power. It represents a power of a different dimension. Says historian Vaugeois, formerly Minister of Culture, " ... another power must appear: that of the House as a whole, and of its Members without regard to their place at the right or left of the Speaker. This power is perceived when the House votes unanimously at times of crises, displaying signs of life and action. The people recognize, then, the supreme authority."

Vaugeois also offers a valuable perspective of a Member of a legislature at work: "Members possess boundless initiative. Some have achieved an astonishing amount. They have carried through countless projects, prevented the Government from making countless mistakes, corrected or prevented countless miscarriages of justice. This aspect of their work remains little known. On occasion official ceremonies will highlight it, but the bulk of a Member's work goes unrecognized." Somehow the public must be made aware of this significant contribution made by private Members.

Parliamentary interns, young men and women who are selected to serve Government and Opposition Members in some legislatures for a one-year term, presumably represent the "brightest and best" Canadian universities can produce. (There are currently internship programs in place in the House of Commons, Québec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia). To them, legislatures are fascinating and "exciting" places to work. Said one, "Whatever I do in the future, this will stand me in good stead. How else could a person of my age ever get this kind of experience?" Their unabashed enthusiasm for the legislature as an environment to work in and the role of its elected Members cannot help but be contagious among their contemporaries.

The fact that the academic community is taking a more active interest in provincial legislatures is probably an optimistic sign. Dr. Paul Fox, Principal of Erindale College of the University of Toronto, addresses this in the preface to the recently published Fifth Edition of "Politics: Canada". He points out: "Although the making of public policy at both levels of government continues to fascinate observers and accountability for it incites their indignation, increasing interest is displayed in provincial government policies and legislatures." In a chapter headed The Legislative Process: House of Commons and Provincial Legislatures, Fox goes on to say: "(the) provinces have increased their significance within the Canadian system of government within the past few decades. While this development has probably been the most striking characteristic of Canadian government since the second world war, the growth of the sophistication of provincial legislatures as institutions has been particularly rapid in the past five years."

Legislatures do not operate flawlessly. Clearly there is room for improvement, as there is in any institution which must continue to reflect a changing society. The question is not whether change should occur, but to what extent and in what form.

Part of the trouble respecting the orderly development of the legislature as a modern institution at the heart of government is that, with the exception of Speakers and special commissions of inquiry examining legislative operations, there are few people within the system - in the government or the legislature - who have time to think about the true role and importance of the legislature and to ponder its future direction. The running of a government and all that implies, politically and otherwise, is one thing. The nurturing of a legislature is something entirely different.

There are many groups and organizations demanding that governments pay more attention to parliament - among them the Canadian Federation of Independent Business and the Canadian Bar Association. Many of these groups advocate quite substantial externally imposed changes to the present system, such as expanded terms of reference for Committees or a relaxation in party discipline. A Special Committee of the House of Commons is currently looking at ways of allowing that legislative body to play a more meaningful role.

Judging from interviews with Canadian Speakers, legislatures are already undergoing quite remarkable changes in 1982, although not necessarily those proposed by some vocal public interest groups who enthusiastically call for "parliamentary reform" and demand that governments heed their calls for action.

Historically, external pressures, no matter how well-intentioned, have had little effect on development of the legislature as an institution, for the simple reason that they tend to ignore political realities. The process of change, which has already begun, has largely been one of self-regeneration, brought about by enlightened individuals at the heart of the parliamentary/government system responding to acknowledged deficiencies.

Perhaps it is not a case of "parliamentary reform" but rather the legislature on its own initiative attempting to maintain its rightful place in the parliamentary system. Dr. Paul Fox views this as a positive rather than negative process: " ... the most pertinent - and probably the most important - facet of the legislative process is the enduring conflict between the executive and legislative branches of government. This adversarial relationship is the essence of the Canadian system of cabinet-parliamentary government." Individual imbalances can and should be corrected, but the overall conflict between legislatures and governments is evidence of a healthy democracy and must remain.

In 1982 we are witnessing a flowering of legislatures. The continued growth of these institutions is integral to the future of Canada.

THE SPEAKERSHIP IN CANADA*

One woman and twelve men - the Speakers of the House of Commons and the provincial and territorial legislatures - occupy one of the most unique and perhaps increasingly influential positions in Canada. They are the chief officers of organizations sometimes as complex as large, private-sector corporations. In 1982 the thirteen Canadian Speakers collectively administer annual budgets in excess of $263 million and direct more than 3,100 full-time, non-partisan staff and hundreds of additional sessional employees.

The Speaker's chair is often described as "lonely" and "isolated". By definition, Speakers remain above the cut and thrust of partisan politics. However, the approach they take to their role has a considerable influence on the style and tone of representative government. Denis Vaugeois, Member and former Cabinet Minister in the Québec National Assembly, in his 1982 report "The National Assembly in Evolution", comments on the role of the Speaker. He quotes Clement Richard, former Speaker of the National Assembly: "The Speaker is the guardian of the House's privilege. While not a symbol of democracy, he is essential to the democratic process. It is the Speaker who guarantees the very survival of parliamentary institutions and, in so doing, guarantees the freedom of expression of the people's representatives." This influence of the Speaker is magnified by the fact that holders of the office in all jurisdictions appear to be taking common approaches to their roles and adressing similar problems from the same perspective.

Who are these men and women and what is it that increasingly binds them together? In interviews which took place in January, February and March from St. John's to Victoria the Speakers of Canada talked about the high office they have been elected to and the fresh insights they have gained.

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* The information in this chapter is based on personal interviews with Speakers in early 1982, some of whom no longer hold that office.

The Speaker of the Senate of Canada is not included in this review, as "Canadian Legislatures" at present restricts comparisons to the House of Commons and provincial and territorial assemblies.

Without exception they reflect a sense of mission - to do whatever they can to improve the stature of the Legislature as an institution, to ensure its independence, to enhance its public image and to make sure it is well managed and efficiently run.

The ancient origins of the Office of Speaker in the British Parliamentary system are recorded as early as 1376. The original function of the Speaker was to "speak" to the King and his advisers, presenting petitions and claims of the representatives of the common people.

Until recently the Speaker's role has been principally one of presiding over House sittings, ruling on matters of dispute, and maintaining order, from a position of strict impartiality.

In the past 10 - 15 years government has become increasingly more involved in the day-to-day lives of Canadians, and the role of legislatures has expanded tremendously. Many legislatures have become full-time institutions and the role of the Speaker has expanded in response to this growth. In addition to their traditional procedural duties, Speakers have assumed the role of chief administrative officers, overseeing the provision of what are often comprehensive programs of allowances and services to Members, ranging from travel, food, offices and accommodation to newsletters and constituency offices. They are also responsible in many cases for security, Hansard, the Legislative Library, Tours and Information Departments, and the maintenance operation of the legislative building itself, either directly or indirectly through a Ministry of Government.

In the case of the smaller legislatures - P.E.I., Northwest Territories and the Yukon - the administrative side of the Speaker's function has not yet developed as fully. For instance, it was pointed out by the Honourable Daniel Compton that the Legislature of P.E.I. sits only for about six weeks a year and Members do not require as wide a range of services as are provided in the larger legislatures.

The Speakers: A Background Profile

The Study shows that individuals elected Speaker tend to be older than the average elected Member - 56.2 as opposed to 46. The youngest Speaker is 38, the oldest 68, and the majority are over 49 years of age. Seven are university graduates, four having taken post-graduate degrees.

A broad range of professions are represented by the present

Speakers:

Lawyer (3)
Small Businessman (3)
Journalist (1)
Clergyman (1)
Optician (1)
Instrument Technician (1)
School Principal (1)
Mining Exploration (1)
Aide to Cabinet Minister (1)

Length of service as Speaker for those interviewed ranges from a high of ten years for the Honourable Gerald Amerongen, Q.C. in Alberta, to less than one year for the Honourable James Walding of Manitoba. The greatest number of Speakers took office in 1981. However, it should be taken into account when considering length of service that some jurisdictions have a well-established tradition of appointing Speakers for one Parliament only (approximately four years). Speakers interviewed were appointed in the following years:

1972 (1)
1975 (1)
1978 (2)
1979 (2)
1980 (2)
1981 (4)
1982 (1)

The majority of Speakers have served as elected Members for less than ten years. Two notable exceptions are the Speaker of the Yukon, the Honourable Donald Taylor who was elected in 1961, and the then-Speaker of Saskatchewan, the Hon. John Brockelbank who became a Member in 1964. The following list indicates the original election year of the various Speakers:

1961 (1)
1964 (1)
1967 (1)
1970 (1)
1971 (3)
1972 (3)
1976 (1)
1978 (1)
1979 (1)

Only two Speakers held Cabinet portfolios before being named to the chair: the Honourable Jeanne Sauvé of the House of Commons and the Honourable John Brockelbank of Saskatchewan. The Honourable John Turner of Ontario and the Honourable Donald Stewart of the Northwest Territories were municipal politicians before being elected to their legislatures.

Speaker Brockelbank also served as Deputy Speaker prior to his appointment as Speaker. Only two other Speakers had previous experience as Deputy Speaker - the Honourable Arthur Donahoe of Nova Scotia and the Honourable

Reverend Harvey Schroeder of British Columbia.

Perception of the Office

Most of the Speakers interviewed had not anticipated being called on to serve as Speaker. Consequently they said they had little understanding of the position before taking office. Even for those who had served as elected Members for a number of years, their impression was that the job was largely procedural. Many Speakers viewed their appointment as the beginning of a difficult job, but they were largely unaware of the range of the responsibilities.

Reflecting on the "baptism of fire" which engulfs new Speakers, the Honourable Len Simms of Newfoundland described his experience with some amazement. "You couldn't have found anybody more surprised than I was to find myself in the Speaker's chair less than a month after being elected to the Legislature for the first time. I was totally unprepared". He had been elected on June 18, 1979, and was named Speaker on July 12.

Contrasting Mr. Simms was Madame Jeanne Sauvé, Speaker of the House of Commons, who was named to her position in April 1980 following almost eight years as a Member of Cabinet. Although Madame Sauvé had little knowledge of the procedural part of the job, she was very much aware of some of the other challenges. A 1979 report by the Auditor General of Canada on the administration of the House had said: "We are of the opinion that the quality of general financial administration is significantly below a minimum acceptable standard". Madame Sauvé agrees with many of the Auditor General's recommendations and sees one of the main goals of her Speakership as straightening out the administration of the House. She says: "Before I leave the chair I will have changed the administration considerably, and that is no small accomplishment". Reflecting on her work as Speaker over two years, Madame Sauvé comments that she "has never done anything that requires so much stamina, will-power and hard work," including her experience as the Minister of three successive Government departments.

Most of the Speakers illustrated their lack of knowledge of the position they were about to occupy by pointing out they had not been ready for the considerable time required on administration. Speaker Arthur Donahoe of Nova Scotia in discussing this subject pointed out that before taking office he was "aware of the administrative responsibilities but not the extent of them, and naive enough to think I could maintain my law practice after being appointed Speaker". Since assuming the job some Speakers estimated they spend as much as 50% of their energies on administrative matters, and in one case - that of the Québec Speaker - much more.

Almost all agreed that administrative questions in particular can be so sensitive and important to the legislature that the Speaker must personally be aware of the issues, as well as delegating responsibilities to various staff. Typifying this view was the Honourable Claude Vaillancourt of Québec, at 38 the youngest Speaker in Canada and representative of one of the largest legislatures. M. Vaillancourt estimated he spends approximately 85% of his time on administration during the session and two days a week during off-session periods. "I am curious," he said, "and I want to know everything (about administrative matters) because if I am asked to defend a decision I want to be able to answer."

Referring to the role of Speaker in general the Honourable John M. Turner, Speaker of Ontario, said, "I was a little bit in awe of the position." Mr. Turner said he had never been a Committee Chairman or taken any great interest in the operation of the House before becoming Speaker. However, he points out, "Fortunately, when I got into it, I found I was fascinated and now after a year I feel quite comfortable with it. I have a lot of things I think I can accomplish during my time as Speaker."

Several Speakers expressed the view that, because of the unusual nature of the position and the wide range of responsibilities, and particularly the difficulties in having to come to grips with the procedural and administrative side of things at the same time, it would be helpful if a better way could be found to prepare Speakers for the job.

This concern was echoed in the August 1982 report of the Canadian Bar Association Committee on the Reform of Parliament (Parliament as Lawmaker). The report advocates the enhancement of the role of the Speaker as a means of re-establishing the legislature as distinct from the executive side of government and points out: "There is sympathy for the fact that Speakers learn their task under fire and the glare of television cameras; this gives rise to suggestions that they should have some kind of advance training for the job, whether by chairing committees or in the capacity of Deputy Speaker for several sessions."

Many Speakers worried that voters and constituents in all parts of Canada not only have difficulty in understanding the functions and importance of the position of Speaker, but also have a blurred recognition factor of the legislature and its role as distinct from Government. This is a concern also expressed by the Canadian Bar Association Committee report which, referring to the Speaker of the House of Commons, states: "Any survey of perceptions of Parliament has to conclude that there is little awareness across the country of the difficult and crucial role the Speaker of the House of Commons plays ... The sheer importance of the Speaker being seen and functioning as the commanding voice of neutrality and parliamentary wisdom has not caught on beyond Ottawa itself."

This situation has been recognized to varying degrees in different jurisdictions and efforts have been made to correct this imbalance. For example, the Speaker of the British House of Commons has been given very clear powers, the Queen having passed parliamentary control of the Palace of Westminster to the Speaker in 1965. In 1968 the same element of control was delegated to the Canadian House of Commons, and in 1974 Ontario passed legislation providing for a more fully independent legislature. By implementing the recommendations of the Camp Commission, Premier Davis not only ensured the independence of the Legislature, but also paved the way for a new perception of the role of the Speaker by giving him new status and "levers of power".

Some Speakers interviewed felt that in order to introduce a process of parliamentary reform in Canadian legislative institutions and alter public perception, one prerequisite would have to be a willingness on the part of Government to firmly establish a more visibly independent legislature. The Speaker would need heightened prestige, possibly by being given a salary and perquisites equal to those of a Cabinet Minister with Portfolio. While the duties of the Speaker are fundamentally different from those of Cabinet Ministers, the Speaker's role as procedural and administrative head of the Assembly places him in an equally important and difficult position. Once the Government had accepted the Speaker in this new role as the supreme decision maker in the legislature, several Speakers expressed the view that the next step would require a revision of the parliamentary machinery to allow all elected Members a stronger voice as legislators and representatives of their constituents.

Some legislatures have taken the first step in this process by equating the salary level of the Speaker to that of a Minister with Portfolio. This is the case in the House of Commons, Québec and Newfoundland, and is one of the recommendations of the 1982 Nova Scotia Commission of Inquiry on Remuneration of Elected Provincial Officials which has been accepted by the Government for implementation in 1983. However, even in those cases the perceptual problem has not yet been overcome. The result is that, notwithstanding their actual position, most Speakers in Canada are still faced with the difficult problem of explaining the role of legislatures and convincing the public that the legislature and the executive play fundamentally different but equally important roles in a parliamentary democracy.

The interviews suggested this unsolved problem of perception tends to make some Speakers uncomfortable. They feel as if they are in a "no-man's land". As a result, some hope the position may be a stepping-stone into Cabinet and a role which is highly visible and well understood by the public; while others have no wish or expectation of entering Cabinet and are either content or resigned to serving the legislature and its Members as best they can, and doing their utmost to overcome the public's confusion and misperception.

Some Speakers pointed out that the over-riding issue is one of power, both real and perceived. No one took strong exception to the ultimate responsibility of the Government for policy and legislation. However, some Speakers felt that on some issues the Government could both demonstrate respect for the institution of the legislature and effectively gain insight into the views of the public by turning on certain occasions to the legislature and involving all Members, regardless of party affiliation in the consultative process. Instead of the legislature being seen as a meaningless forum for partisan bickering, the House could and would operate as the ultimate forum for wise and reasoned debate and the Speaker, as its chief officer, would ensure the good conduct and high dignity which is often absent today.

The Honourable James Tucker of New Brunswick, reflecting on his own experience as Speaker, put it this way: "The Legislative Assembly is a magnificent institution and the whole thing operates with the Speaker as the focus - the hub of the wheel. Unless the Speaker is aware of the importance of the Assembly and is accepted as its head, the whole system breaks down."

The Problems of a Partisan Background

Because Speakers are chosen from among the elected Members of the House, individuals occupying the position invariably have a partisan background which is in direct conflict with their non-partisan role as Speaker. This difficulty is further complicated by the fact that in the vast majority of cases the Speaker is a Member of the party in power and has therefore been a Member of the Government caucus. Making the adjustment from partisan advocate to non-partisan arbiter is one of the first and often most difficult tasks facing a Speaker.

The interviews revealed that Speakers are faced with an extremely delicate balancing act. Value judgments must be made and personal compromises are inevitable in order to properly discharge the duties of Speaker. If the Speaker is to enjoy the confidence of Members from both sides of the House and aim to keep debate above partisan acrimony, then it is essential that he no longer be viewed as a partisan politican. He must be, and must be seen to be, totally impartial when in the chair or administering the affairs of the House. At the same time he must never lose sight of the fact that, unlike Westminster where the Speaker is virtually assured a safe seat, Speakers in Canada do not run unopposed and elections must be fought and won on a partisan ticket.

In addition to the rules of debate which must be applied on a non-partisan basis while in the chair, some typical situations which must be resolved by new Speakers are: To what degree should the Speaker be partisan in his own constituency? What about attending official party functions such as annual meetings? Should the Speaker agree to hand out cheques in the riding on behalf of the Government? What about attending caucus meetings when the House isn't sitting?

Approximately one half the Speakers said they had difficulty adjusting to the non-partisan demands of the job, while the other half found the adjustment relatively easy, either because they had served in the past as Deputy Speaker or because they did not view themselves as particularly partisan in the first place.

There was some consensus among Speakers that the status associated with being Speaker outweighed any restrictions placed on partisanship in the ridings. However, one found that being Speaker was "a major political sacrifice". It appeared that constituents were proud of the fact that their Member was the Speaker of the House, and believed the position afforded them better access to government departments than was ordinarily the case with private Members. Mr. Speaker Vaillancourt of Québec pointed out that Opposition Members do not enter the Speaker's riding, even during an election campaign. The Speaker and his electoral opponent campaign on purely local issues. Once elected, M. Vaillancourt feels the Speaker's constituents are well served because: "There is an unwritten rule that a Minister does not say 'no' to a request for information from the Speaker."

All Speakers said they would not make partisan political speeches in the riding. However, there were a variety of approaches taken by Speakers in other constituency matters. Some said they were happy to announce openings and pass out cheques on behalf of the Government in their own ridings, while several others preferred not to. Most were happy to attend social functions sponsored by their party but were reticent to attend official functions such as annual party meetings. Only one Speaker was prepared to attend caucus meetings in off-session periods. There was infrequent contact between Speakers and Premiers except at official occasions.

The Speakers were almost unanimous in their view that they would not campaign on a partisan policy basis, but would stick instead to purely local and personal issues.

Although various Speakers handled individual problems in different ways, the principles followed by Speakers in dealing with their non-partisan role was the same: how to maintain the highest degree of credibility in the legislature as an impartial officer of the House, while at the same time look after the needs of constituents to the fullest extent possible.

The Speaker as Chief Executive Officer

The interviews indicated that Speakers think the public still views them strictly in their traditional role as procedural arbiter of the affairs of the House. However, most Speakers believe efforts should be made to make the public aware of the much broader range of duties and responsibilities. Speakers of two of the larger legislative bodies found the procedural side of their job to be "routine" and the least demanding part of their jobs. Many said the greater challenge was in the area of administration: looking at ways to improve services to Members; acting as Chairmen of Boards or Committees of Internal Economy; attracting and recruiting top level staff for the Assembly; investigating the application of computers to the legislative setting; improving public relations; examining security arrangements; overseeing televised coverage of the House; and a host of other varied and important details.

The Speakers of the House of Commons and the large legislatures - mainly Québec and Ontario - have substantial numbers of staff to assist them. This is not always the case in the smaller legislatures where it is not uncommon for the Speaker to be personally involved in such matters as authorizing the payment of accounts, budget preparations and related administrative duties.

The financial affairs of the majority of legislatures are managed by Boards or Committees of Internal Economy which are chaired by the Speaker and comprised of Members of the Assembly, often including Cabinet Ministers. Different opinions were expressed on the appropriateness of having executive representation. Some Speakers felt quite strongly that Boards or Committees dealing with financial management of the legislature should operate totally independent from the Cabinet. On the other hand, Speaker Simms of Newfoundland made the point: "When Members move from the backbench into the Ministry it's easy for them to lose touch with the legislature. I feel that by having to actively participate on a Committee dealing with Members' services some of our key ministers are playing an important role in strengthening the legislature." It was emphasized by other Speakers that Cabinet Ministers who serve on these Boards or Committees take their responsibilities seriously and, in cases where the Opposition parties are represented on the Board, discussions generally take place in a non-partisan manner and decisions are most often reached on a consensus basis in an attempt to do what is best for all Members of the legislature.

In British Columbia there is no Board or Committee of Internal Economy and the Speaker has final authority over legislative spending. The Honourable Reverend Schroeder expressed concern that this might result in too much power being placed in the hands of the Speaker. He felt the concept of a Board of Internal Economy would strengthen the stature of the legislature by ensuring continuity and standardization.

Individual Speakers were very much aware of developments in other jurisdictions and several expressed the view that a great deal of headway had been made through establishment of formal operational structures in some legislatures over the past several years. They felt the existence of a formal structure was a major asset in establishing the perception of the legislature as an independent institution. As an example, the Honourable James Tucker recently recruited a full-time Clerk for the New Brunswick Legislature with rank equivalent to Deputy Minister, who is assembling previously dispersed legislative offices together into a working unit. A Director of Administration has been appointed in Alberta and a Clerk Assistant (Administrative) in Saskatchewan. In the Northwest Territories a Public Information Officer was appointed during the past year with the challenging job of making the public more aware of the role of the Legislature in the Territory.

All Speakers of what could be considered "full-time" legislatures felt a strong need to become directly involved in matters concerning Members. Said one, "There are so many sensitive issues, I must be on top of them. They cannot be left up to staff alone." One issue of concern expressed by Speakers of several large or medium-sized legislatures was how to best provide research services to all Members and Committees of the House. In Ontario, Québec and the House of Commons a highly qualified group of library research officers provides non-partisan research for both Members and Committees. During the past year a similar branch has been established in the Library of the Alberta Legislature, and several other jurisdictions recognize the need to deal with this question over the next few years.

The Future of the Speakership

As a result of the interviews with the thirteen Speakers certain common themes emerged, relating both to their view of the legislature in the future and to the role to be played by the Speaker.

Speakers saw the benefit of consolidating legislative offices, Members' offices and support staff under the same roof. This is not always physically possible, and in Nova Scotia, P.E.I., New Brunswick, Québec and Ontario it was recognized that it would require the designation of an "annex" adjacent to the Legislative Building. In the Northwest Territories it would mean the construction of a permanent building since the the Legislature at present holds its meetings in a hotel.

It was generally agreed that major steps had been taken in recent years to strengthen the independence of the legislature by assuming control over administration of its own finances. It was felt that this trend would increase as Boards and Committees of Internal Economy in more jurisdictions acquired control over finances and as private Members, including those in opposition parties, participated more actively.

The development of public information offices has become recognized as an important vehicle for orienting the general public to the role and function of the legislature.

There seemed to be consensus that viewing the Speakership as a "stepping stone" to Cabinet should be discouraged. In order to do this, as well as recognize the expanded duties of Speakers in legislatures which are "full-time" or almost "full-time", the salary of the Speaker should be equated with that of a Cabinet Minister with Portfolio.

Each Speaker had individual ideas about what he or she would like to accomplish while Speaker, so as to be able to contribute to development of the office. These ideas varied from generally improving the administrative apparatus, to increasing the independence of the legislature, to developing the Committee system, to instituting an internship program, to establishing a coat-of-arms for the Assembly, to improving the level of services to Members, to making the public more aware of the importance of the legislature and the parliamentary system of government.

Each Speaker stressed the importance of developing and expanding relations with other legislative bodies; the participation of Members in exchange programs; the exchange of information; and the development of practical programs to assist Members in becoming better legislators.

Without exception the Speakers were enthusiastic about their role as Presidents of the regional branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. They also expressed considerable interest in meeting with each other more frequently on an informal basis to share concerns and to compare notes with the only other people who understand the unique nature of the position they occupy.

Collectively the Speakers were unreservedly positive about their role. Notwithstanding the prophets of doom and gloom, they felt great strides have been made in recent years towards increasing the independence of the legislature and providing better services for its Members. The Speakers were optimistic that legislative reforms would take place in the future as Governments everywhere recognize the importance of the legislature as an institution and the delicate balance between legislature, executive and judiciary that must be achieved to maintain our system of parliamentary democracy.

PUBLIC ADVOCACY BEFORE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

In 1981, 1302 organizations and 306 individuals appeared before legislative Committees in the House of Commons and seven provinces. These figures exclude any witnesses giving evidence in front of Public Accounts Committees, and all government officials and Committee staff. The concerns they addressed were necessarily dependent on the terms of reference of the Committees, but they ranged from surface mineral rights in Alberta to human rights in Ontario, to electoral reform in Nova Scotia. In addition to a large number of individuals offering their views, the types of organizations appearing included as diverse groups as major oil companies, social service agencies, unions, heritage councils, battered women's shelters and book publishers.

In 1980 almost as many interested groups and individuals came forward, and the preliminary figures available for 1982 point to an increase over 1981.

The House of Commons heard the most briefs during 1981, followed in order by Québec, Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba and Nova Scotia. In 1980 the Ontario Legislature topped the list, followed by the House of Commons, Manitoba. Alberta and P.E.I.

*Chart A: Presentations to House Committees

1981			1980		
House of Commons		499	Ontario		532
organizations	473		organizations	341	
individuals	26		individuals	191	
Québec		289	House of Commons		447
organizations	254		organizations	423	
individuals	35		individuals	24	
Ontario		281	Manitoba		156
organizations	208		organizations	104	
individuals	73		individuals	52	
Alberta		273	Alberta		98
organizations	216		organizations	26	
individuals	57		individuals	72	
Manitoba		110	P.E.I.		23
organizations	57		organizations	23	
individuals	53		individuals	0	
Nova Scotia		71	Nova Scotia		17
organizations	56		organizations	11	
individuals	15		individuals	6	

(continued)

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* restricted to witnesses appearing in person; excludes written briefs

1981			1980		
Saskatchewan		48	Newfoundland		12
organizations	9		organizations	12	
individuals	39		individuals	0	
P.E.I.		37	British Columbia		2
organizations	29		organizations	0	
individuals	8		individuals	2	
Newfoundland		0	New Brunswick		0
New Brunswick		0	Saskatchewan		0
British Columbia		0	N.W.T.		0
N.W.T.		0	Yukon		0
Yukon		0	Québec		unknown
Total		1608	Total		1287

In recent years the general public has become increasingly aware of the relevance of Governments and legislatures to so many and diverse aspects of everyday life. Decisions taken by elected politicians at all levels of government are too important and far-reaching to escape attention. The public as a whole has begun to recognize that the most effective method of influencing government and legislative policy is to employ a variety of tools and to interact with elected decision-makers in as many ways as available.

One avenue which exists to varying degrees in the different jurisdictions is the Legislative Committee. All jurisdictions have a Committee system of some kind. Committees are used either as forums for analysis of legislation, review of Estimates or as platforms for the discussion of specific issues of public interest. As microcosms of the House, membership of Committees reflects the composition of the legislature. Committees are generally composed of Private Members.

Committees can be looked at from two perspectives: the public has identified them as appropriate and potentially effective platforms for making their views known to the elected decision-makers; legislatures in many jurisdictions, on the other hand, appear to have recognized Committees as an ideal forum for canvassing public opinion, either before introducing legislation or after a bill has received approval in principle and requires refinement before becoming law.

Standing Committees vs Select (Special) Committees

As a general rule, if a legislature wants to solicit public opinion on a piece of legislation after it has been introduced in the House and received approval in principle, the Bill is referred to a Standing Committee. If, on the other hand, the House wishes to use a Committee as a vehicle to obtain input on a broad policy issue prior to introduction of any legislation, a Select or Special Committee is most often constituted and given the mandate. In some instances Standing Committees are also used for this second purpose.

Some jurisdictions make use of both types of Committees while others use only one or the other.

In Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, bills are not referred to Standing Committees of the House. Public representation before Committees is restricted to ad-hoc Special or Select Committees.

In P.E.I. and Manitoba the opposite is generally the case. The Select Committee concept is not used to any great extent, and specific issues as well as Bills are referred to Standing Committees for public input, if deemed necessary by the House.

The House of Commons, Nova Scotia, Québec and Ontario use both types of Committees as forums for public interest representation.

In the Northwest Territories public representation before a Standing Committee was solicited for the first time in 1982 and nine organizations presented briefs.

Chart B: Presentations to Standing and Select Committees

Jurisdiction	1981		1980	
	Standing	Select	Standing	Select
House of Commons	220	279	68	379
Newfoundland	0	0	0	12
P.E.I.	37	0	27	0
Nova Scotia	0	71	5	12
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0
Québec	289	0	unavailable	
Ontario	194	86	258	274
Manitoba	110	0	156	0
Saskatchewan	0	48	0	0
Alberta	0	273	0	98
British Columbia	0	0	0	2
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	7
Total	850	757	514	784

The Most Active Committees

During 1981 the Select Committee on Surface Rights in Alberta received the most presentations of all Select and Standing Committees in the country. It heard 213 presentations from 156 organizations and 57 individuals, and held meetings in Edmonton and 44 other communities in Alberta. The Committee also visited Saskatchewan, British Columbia, California, Wyoming, Montana, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Germany.

The next two most active Committees in 1981 were the Ontario Standing Committee on Resources Development examining a Bill to revise the Human Rights Code, which heard a total of 137 presentations (97 from organizations and 40 from individuals) and the Special House of Commons Committee on Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements where 103 organizations and 20 individuals presented briefs.

The Special House of Commons Committee dealing with Employment Opportunities in the 80s met from September 1980 to May 1981, and during that period travelled to Belgium and the Netherlands as well as 32 communities in Canada. It heard a total of 232 presentations from organizations during that 9-month period.

One must bear in mind when analysing the numbers of organizations and individuals appearing before Committees that numbers alone do not always tell the whole story. In some instances the subject matters referred to Committees are relatively narrow in scope and the "public" that would be interested in participating in the discussion is limited (e.g. the Standing Committee on the Administration of Justice in Ontario dealing with amendments to the Fire Marshalls Act or a Standing Committee of the Manitoba House considering the Manitoba Lotteries Act). This situation may be contrasted to a Committee such as one of the several Select Committees on the Constitution whose "public" was broad enough to include almost every Canadian.

Another variable which has a significant effect on the numbers of Committee witnesses is the extent to which the Committee solicited public input. It must be assumed that Committees that advertise are more likely to receive greater response from the public than those which don't.

No attempt has been made to assess the effect of these variables. Similarly, no differentiation has been made between witnesses summoned to appear before a Committee and those who voluntarily attend.

Chart C: The Most Active Committees

Committee	Jurisdiction	Orgs.	Inds.	Total
1981				
Select Committee on Surface Rights	Alberta	156	57	213
Standing Committee on Resources Development (Human Rights Code)	Ontario	97	40	137
Special Committee on Fed./Prov. Fiscal Arrangements	House of Commons	103	20	123
Special Committee on Equal Opportunities for 80s	House of Commons	109	0	109
Standing Committee on Statutory Orders and Regulations (Constitution)	Manitoba	26	47	73
Special Committee on the Constitution	Alberta	60	0	60
Select Committee on Pensions	Ontario	36	15	51
Select Committee on Workman's Compensation	Nova Scotia	45	0	45
Standing Committee on Regional Development (sub-Committee on DREE in Québec)	House of Commons	44	0	44
Special Committee on Review of Rules and Procedures for Legislative Assembly	Saskatchewan	4	38	42
Standing Committee on National Resources and Public Works	House of Commons	42	0	42
1980				
Special Committee on Equal Opportunities for 80s	House of Commons	123	0	123
Select Committee on Constitution	Ontario	13	101	114
Select Committee on Recreational & Commercial Fishing Industries	Alberta	26	72	98
Select Committee on Ontario Hydro	Ontario	48	40	88
Special Joint Com. on Constitution	House of Commons	75	1	76
Standing Committee on Admin. of Justice (Ontario Housing Corporation Study)	Ontario	52	22	74
Special Committee on a National Trading Corporation	House of Commons	53	3	56

1980 (continued)

Committee	Jurisdiction	Orgs.	Inds.	Total
Special Committee on Alternative Energy and Oil Substitution	House of Commons	51	4	54
Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections (Public Schools Act)	Manitoba	35	13	48
Standing Committee on Resources Devel. (Aggregates Act)	Ontario	39	3	42
Select Committee on Company Law	Ontario	36	8	42
Standing Committee on General Government (Employment Standards Act)	Ontario	40	2	42

Committees on the Constitution

During 1980 and 1981 Committees in 5 jurisdictions examining the constitution heard a total of 359 presentations from the public. The Ontario and Alberta Committees travelled throughout Canada and the Nova Scotia Committee held 13 meetings in Europe in addition to meetings in that Province. The Manitoba Committee travelled extensively in the Province.

Chart D: Committees on the Constitution

Jurisdiction	Organizations	Individuals	Total
House of Commons	95	5	100
Nova Scotia	6	6	12
Ontario	13	101	114
Manitoba	26	47	73
Alberta	60	0	60
Total	200	159	359

House of Commons, Ontario, Québec

Notwithstanding the large number of submissions made to particular Committees (e.g. Alberta Select Committee on Surface Rights), Committees in Ontario, Québec and the House of Commons are the major forums for public interest advocacy.

In 1981, 11 Standing and 5 Special Committees in the House of Commons heard presentations from the public. The corresponding figures are 7 Standing and 7 Special Committees for 1980. In Ontario, 5 Standing and 3 Select Committees received briefs (5 Standing and 4 Select Committees in 1980). The breakdown for Committees was not available for Québec, but both Standing and Select Committees in that jurisdiction heard from the public on a variety of subject matters. Over this 2-year period 12 Committees in the House of Commons and 12 in Ontario received presentations from more than 25 organizations and individuals.

Chart E: Committees Hearing from more than 25 Organizations and Individuals in Ontario and the House of Commons

HOUSE OF COMMONS		ONTARIO	
1981		1981	
Special Committee on Federal/ Provincial Fiscal Arrangements	123	Standing Committee on Resources Development (Human Rights Code)	137
Special Committee on Equal Opportunities for 80s	109	Select Committee on Pensions	51
Standing Committee on Regional Development (sub Committee on DREE in Québec)	44	Select Committee on Company Law	30
Standing Committee on National Resources and Public Works (Bill C-48)	42	Standing Committee on Administration of Justice (Metro Toronto Police Complaints Project Act)	28
Standing Committee on Indian Affairs & Northern Development (sub Committee on Northern Canada Power Commission)	33		
Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs (Freedom of Information Act)	26		
1980		1980	
Special Committee on Employment Opportunities in 80s	123	Select Committee on Constitution	114
Special Joint Committee on the Constitution	76	Select Committee on Ontario Hydro	88
Special Committee on the National Trading Corporation	56	Standing Committee on Administration of Justice (Ontario Housing Corporation Study)	74
Special Committee on Alternative Energy & Oil Substitution	55	Select Committee on Company Law	44
Special Committee on Regulatory Reform	38	Standing Committee on Resources Development (Aggregates Act)	42
Standing Committee on External Affairs & National Defense (the Madrid Conference)	33	Standing Committee on General Government (Employment Standards Act)	42
		Standing Committee on Social Development (Education Act)	29
		Select Committee on Plant Shutdowns	28

Committees soliciting public input on an issue attract witnesses from a broad cross section of society. Although the types of people and groups wishing to appear is dependent on the subject matter being discussed, the witnesses presenting briefs tend to represent a wide diversity of interest and perspective on whatever the Committee happens to be dealing with.

The following list of some of the witnesses who appeared before two Committees serves to illustrate this fact.

House of Commons Special Committee on Employment Opportunities in the 80s

General Motors of Canada
Fanshawe College
Peel Industrial Training Advisory Committee
Lakehead Social Planning Council
Sudbury Chamber of Commerce
Northwest Territories Association of Municipalities
Dome Petroleum Limited
National Action Committee on the Status of Women
Davie Shipbuilding
Canadian Nurses' Association
Seafarers' International Union
Canadian Teachers' Federation
CEGEP de Jonquière
Canadian Council of the Blind
The Dene Nation
Academic Council of British Columbia
Saskatoon Construction Association
Town of Oromocto, New Brunswick
Fisheries Council of Canada

Ontario Standing Committee on Resources Development dealing with the Ontario Human Rights Code

Islam Canadian Newspaper
Coalition on Human Rights for the Handicapped
Ontario Advisory Council on Senior Citizens
J. Metcalfe, private citizen
Canadian Civil Liberties Association
Elizabeth Fry Society
Urban Alliance on Race Relations
Municipal Police Authorities
Toronto Board of Education
First Unitarian Congregation of Toronto
Metro Tenants' Legal Services
Association of Gay Electors
Insurance Bureau of Canada
University of Toronto
Board of Trade of Metro Toronto
Ontario Trucking Association
Franco-Ontarian Affairs
Sikh Community
Guelph Businessmen's Association

Impact

It can only be assumed by the number and variety of organizations and individuals who have presented briefs to legislative Committees that the public feels it can have some degree of influence on legislative policy. To what extent this is actually the case cannot easily be ascertained or measured. Two things which are evident are the Governments' recognition of the value of soliciting public opinion by means of Committee hearings, and the public's interest in using the Committee forum to make their views known to non-Cabinet level Members.

Denis Vaugeois, MNA from Quebec, in his 1982 report "The National Assembly in Evolution" touches on this question in looking for ways to improve the operation of the National Assembly. He says " ... the fact remains that the source of legislative work is in the grass roots, and Members, as representatives of their ridings, are among the best able to express the people's needs and expectations and even suggest appropriate legislative responses." Perhaps the Committee system is one way of improving the communications between Member and constituent, thereby helping to achieve this aim.

PART I MEMBERS' INDEMNITIES, SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS *

Remuneration

Remuneration paid to all private Members was increased in all jurisdictions during the past year. The level of increase (using the basic indemnity plus tax-free allowance as the comparitive figures) varied from lows of 1.9% in British Columbia, 4.89% in Québec, 5% in Alberta and 5.12% in Nova Scotia, to highs of 12.2% in New Brunswick, 14.89% in the Northwest Territories and 23.91% in Saskatchewan.

As a result of the larger increase granted to Saskatchewan Members this year, they now receive more than their counterparts in Nova Scotia. Ranking in all other instances remained the same in 1981 and 1982.

CHART A RANKING OF BASIC REMUNERATION PAID TO PRIVATE MEMBERS

(Sessional Indemnity plus Tax-Free Allowance)

1982		1981		% increase	
H of C	- $61,900	H of C	- $58,500	Sask.	- 23.91%
Québec	- 42,596	Québec	- 40,610	N W T	- 14.89%
Ontario	- 42,400	Ontario	- 40,000	N B	- 12.20%
B C	- 40,047	B C	- 39,300	Man.	- 11.00%
N B	- 34,527	N B	- 30,772	Yukon	- 10.00%
Alberta	- 29,962	Alberta	- 28,535	Nfld.	- 7.87%
Man.	- 29,916	Man.	- 26,950	P E I	- 6.28%
Yukon	- 28,600	Yukon	- 26,000	Ont.	- 6.00%
Sask.	- 28,128	N S	- 23,400	H of C	- 5.31%
N S	- 24,600	Sask.	- 22,700	N S	- 5.12%
Nfld.	- 22,136	Nfld.	- 20,520	Alta.	- 5.00%
P E I	- 20,300	P E I	- 19,100	Québec	- 4.89%
N W T	- 16,673	N W T	- 14,512	B C	- 1.90%

Under the terms of the adjustment formula in place in the House of Commons, federal Members would have received an 11% increase effective January 1, 1982. However, the federal wage restraint legislation (Bill C-124) which became law on July 1, 1982 superceded this formula for a period of two years. The increase for 1982 was reduced to 6% effective

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* Any changes taking place after September 1, 1982 are not reflected in this Part.

January 1, 1982, and increases to take place on January 1, 1983 and January 1, 1984 are limited to maximums of 6% and 5%. The regular adjustment formula will be reinstated in 1985.

The Yukon Legislature also limited increases to 10% for 1982. This is less than Members would have received had the adjustment formula been applied.

Nova Scotia and Ontario remain the only jurisdictions where indemnity levels are not tied in to some form of automatic annual adjustment based on cost-of-living indicators.

Ontario must enact a statutory amendment to effect an increase and did so on April 1, 1982, granting a 6% increase in both the basic indemnity and the tax-free expense allowance. Additional indemnities paid to various office holders and salaries paid to members of the Executive Council in Ontario remained unchanged from the 1981 levels.

In Nova Scotia a Commission is appointed every four years for the purpose of reviewing remuneration paid to Members of the Legislature. W. A. MacKay and the late Judge Allan E. Sullivan were appointed as Commissioners in December of 1981 and presented a report to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on June 22, 1982. One of the recommendations contained in the report provides for an annual increase in the basic indemnity and expense allowance for Members equal to $2,000 and $1,000 respectively, for the years 1982 to 1985. This recommendation has been accepted for implementation in 1983.

Members of the Executive Council in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario did not receive increases in salary levels during 1982. Only the Premier received an increase in Manitoba. Ministers in all other jurisdictions, with the exception of Newfoundland and Northwest Territories, received the same proportionate increase as private Members. Newfoundland Ministers with Portfolio received an increase of 55.08% in the level of their ministerial salary. In the Northwest Territories the salary paid to Ministers rose from $39,000 to $47,311 - an increase of 21.31%. The additional salary paid to members of the Northwest Territories Executive Council is the largest in the country.

The Nova Scotia Commission recommended that the additional salary paid to the Premier be increased by $3,500 per year and that Ministers with Portfolio receive an annual $2,500 increase.

Speakers in seven jurisdictions received increased indemnities during 1982. In British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Québec and the House of Commons, Speakers received the same % increase on their additional indemnity as was applied to the basic sessional indemnity. In Newfoundland where the Speaker is paid at the same level as a Minister with Portfolio the increase was 55.08%. The basic indemnity paid to the Speaker of Manitoba was doubled from $6,000 to $12,000. He also continues to receive $50 per day of work when the House is in recess.

In Nova Scotia at the present time the additional indemnity paid to the Speaker is $10,000 less than a Minister with Portfolio. The Commission of Inquiry recommended that the salary of the Speaker be equated to that of a Minister with Portfolio and this recommendation has been accepted for implementation. The Nova Scotia Speaker will thereby join the Speakers of the House of Commons, Newfoundland and Québec in receiving a salary equal to Ministers with departmental responsibilities.

Committee Allowances

The House of Commons and Newfoundland established expense allowances for Committee travel within and outside Canada. Newfoundland reimburses Members for actual travel and accommodation expenses on Committee meeting days when the House is in recess, and the House of Commons provides a non-accountable per diem allowance for travel within Canada and permits the Speaker to establish the appropriate per diem rate for travel outside Canada. In addition, Newfoundland provides a per diem of $50 ($75 for Chairman) for each Committee meeting day when the House is in recess (to a maximum of $2,000 per year for Members and $3,000 for Chairmen).

Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories and Yukon are the only other jurisdictions which have adjusted the Committee per diem levels for 1982. All other legislatures retained the 1981 levels.

Accommodation Allowance

There have been no major changes in the accommodation allowance during 1982. The House of Commons, P.E.I. and British Columbia continue to provide no specific accommodation allowance. Nova Scotia, Québec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories have made relatively minor adjustments. The Yukon has established a per diem rate to cover days when the House is sitting and a maximum allowance of $2,200 per year for the recess period.

Travel Allowance

All jurisdictions provide for various combinations of air, bus, train, ferry and automobile travel for Members, either to and from the Capital, within the constituency or both.

P.E.I. restricts Members to one round trip from their constituency to Charlottetown by car for each sitting day.

Alberta has the most generous plan, allowing Members unlimited air, bus and automobile travel both to and from Edmonton and within the Member's constituency. The Yukon permits unlimited air travel, but only when the House is sitting.

Air travel entitlement varies from one trip per week (House of Commons, Ontario, Québec), to one trip per week only when the House is sitting (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick), to 36 trips per year (British Columbia), to 35 trips per year (Saskatchewan), to 26 trips per session (Manitoba), to 12 trips per year (Newfoundland). The Northwest Territories allows one return trip by a Member or spouse every ten sitting days plus five trips during the off-session period.

Ontario and British Columbia provide unlimited bus and train travel in addition to air travel entitlement (also ferry travel in British Columbia). Saskatchewan and Alberta allow unlimited bus but no train travel. In the House of Commons, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Québec, bus or train travel is included with air travel in the maximum trips established for the particular jurisdiction.

Newfoundland, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, Manitoba and the Yukon do not allow Members to claim for travel expenses incurred within their constituencies. The other jurisdictions all have some form of within-constituency entitlement, usually based on a kilometric rate.

Pension Benefits

No jurisdiction has undertaken major pension reform for elected Members during the past year.

A major portion of the report of the Nova Scotia Commission of Inquiry addressed recommended changes to the pension plan for retired MPPs in that Province. If adopted they would, among other things, reduce the eligibility requirements for a pension; allow Members to contribute with respect to their non-taxable expense allowance; improve the allowance payable to retired Cabinet Ministers; allow former Members at present receiving the allowance to benefit from improvements to the plan by making payments for past years of service; allow spouses to retain their survivor benefits after re-marriage.

Ontario has introduced a bill which would make minor adjustments to the pension calculation formula.

Québec has announced a major revision of Members' retirement allowances to be implemented by legislation in the near future.

Insurance Coverage

Some changes have taken place in the various insurance coverages available to Members.

Members of the House of Commons are provided with premium-free air travel insurance of $100,000. Alberta has doubled its accident insurance coverage to $100,000 and it continues to be provided premium-free to all Members. Ontario provides premium-free coverage of $100,000 for private Members and $150,000 for Ministers.

British Columbia now has a dental plan for Members which is provided free of charge. Optional life insurance for British Columbia Members is provided on a shared-cost basis between the Legislative Assembly and the participating Members.

Saskatchewan's long-term disability insurance plan is now operative and Members are required to pay 50% of premium costs if they choose to participate. Optional life insurance is also available to Saskatchewan Members. The first $10,000 is provided free of charge, and Members must pay the full premium costs of any additional coverage.

Manitoba has an optional extended health care plan for Members. Participants must pay 100% of the premiums.

Federal Members receive premium-free life insurance equal to two times the level of their indemnity and expense allowance. Additional coverage is available, but the MP is required to pay the full premium. Members of the House of Commons also receive basic supplementary health and hospital insurance free of charge. Optional additional medical coverage is available with Members paying between 50-57% of the premium costs.

PART I: INDEMNITIES, SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS

REMUNERATION FOR ELECTED MEMBERS

REMUNERATION	H of C	Nfld	P.E.I.	N S	N B	Qué
Effective Date	1 Jan 82	1 Apr 82	1 Jan 82	1 Jan 82	1 Jan 82	1 Jan 82
PRIVATE MEMBERS						
Basic Indemnity	46,400	14,758	13,700	16,400	24,662	35,096
% increase at time of last revision	6%	7.88%	7.03%	5.12%	12.2%	6%
Tax-free Allowance	*15,500	**7,378	6,600	8,200	9,865	7,500
ADDITIONAL INDEMNITY FOR VARIOUS OFFICE HOLDERS						
Prime Minister	53,000	40,000	37,400	32,000	32,970	45,625
Minister with Portfolio	35,600	29,000	26,400	25,000	21,980	31,586
Minister without Portfolio	35,600	14,500	N/A	7,500 - 25,000	N/A	31,586
Parliamentary Assistant	7,900	15,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,340
Opposition Leader	35,600	29,000	21,000	25,000	21,980	31,586
Third Party Leader	21,400	N/A	N/A	10,000	N/A	12,510
Speaker	35,600	29,000	8,000	15,000	16,485	31,586
Deputy Speaker	18,700	10,000	4,100	7,500	8,242.50	14,038
Deputy Chairman of Committee of Whole	7,900	5,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Standing Committee Chairman	N/A	3,000	N/A	1,700	N/A	4,170
Opposition House Leader	17,500	15,000	N/A	2,000	N/A	12,510
Third Party House Leader	7,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,120
Chief Government Whip	9,800	3,090	N/A	3,060 ($85/Mem)	1,500	12,510
Assistant Government Whip	5,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,950
Chief Opposition Whip	9,800	3,090	N/A	1,705 ($85/Mem)	1,500	8,340
Assistant Opposition Whip	5,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,950
Chief Third Party Whip	5,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Assistant Third Party Whip	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of Members receiving more than basic indemnity	74 (26%)	28 (54%)	13 (40%)	43 (82%)	25 (43%)	60 (49%)

*tax-free allowance is increased to $19,100 for 23 MPs & $20,600 for 2 MPs

**Members also receive travel allowance of $11,068 to $15,068, depending on distance to St. John's

	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	B C	N W T	Yukon
	1 Apr 82	1 Apr 82	1 Jan 82	1 Jan 82	1 Jan 82	1 Apr 82	1 Apr 82
	31,800	19,944	18,752	23,153	26,698	15,673	20,625
	6%	11%	11.6%	5%	1.9%	8%	10%
	10,600	9,972	9,376	6,809	13,349	1,000	7,975
	39,200	26,600	35,863	43,328	36,480	47,311	26,625
	23,300	20,600	26,979	35,280	31,283	47,311	21,300
	11,700	15,600	26,979	25,025	23,200	N/A	N/A
	7,200	2,500	6,579	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	27,300	20,600	26,979	35,280	24,762	N/A	2,500
	13,700	N/A	13,489	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000
	17,200	12,000+$50 per day of work when House is in recess	10,528	21,609	24,762	6,000	6,000
	7,200	3,500	6,250	8,048	11,056	4,500	3,000
	5,000	2,500	1,832	5,297	N/A	3,000	N/A
	3,900	N/A	1,832 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	8,900	2,500	1,832 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,000
	6,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	8,900	2,500	3,054	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	6,100/ 4,400	N/A	1,832 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	6,100	2,500	3,054 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	4,400	N/A	1,832 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	5,000	N/A	986 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	4,000	N/A	493 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	74 (59%)	27 (47%)	33 (52%)	32 (40%)	23 (41%)	11 (69%)	8 (50%)

REMUNERATION

Attendance Record Requirement

H of C	- deduct $60 from indemnity and $60 from tax-free allowance if absent for more than 21 days per year, unless absent due to illness or official responsibilities
NFLD	- none
P E I	- none
N S	- none
N B	- deducted pro rata if absent for more than 5 days per session without leave of Legislative Assembly
QUÉ	- deduct $100 per day if absent more than 10 days per year unless absent due to illness or official responsibilities
ONT	- none
MAN	- none
SASK	- deduct $64 per day if absent more than 5 days per session unless absent due to illness, Government business or constituency business
ALTA	- deduct $75 from indemnity and $25 from expense allowance if absent more than 5 days, unless absent due to illness, representing the Crown, the Speaker or the Legislative Assembly, or on Commonwealth Parliamentary Association business
B C	- deduct $250 per day from sessional indemnity if absent more than 10 days per year, unless absent due to sickness or Government business
N W T	- deduct $100 per day from indemnity if absent more than 5 days per year, unless absent due to illness or Government business
YUKON	- deduct $100 per day from indemnity unless absent due to illness or official business

PART I: INDEMNITIES, SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS

REMUNERATION

	Method of Adjustment
H of C	- indexed by statute - 1% less than a combination of Industrial Composite Index (I.C.I.) and Consumer Price Index (C.P.I.) - indexing provision does not apply until January 1, 1985
NFLD	- Order-in-Council - tied to % increase awarded to civil service
P E I	- indexed by statute - tied to I.C.I. to maximum of 7% - Commission reviews method of adjustment after each general election
N S	- periodic review - statutory requirement of review every 4 years by Committee appointed for that purpose
N B	- indexed by statute - tied to I.C.I.
QUÉ	- indexed by statute - maximum of 6% per year
ONT	- statutory amendment - Commission on Election Contributions and Expenses required to review annually and make recommendations - House not required to accept recommendations
MAN	- indexed by statute - tied to rise in cost of living based on everage industrial composite wage
SASK	- indexed by statute - tied to I.C.I.
ALTA	- indexed by statute
B C	- indexed by statute - tied to average weekly wage increase in B.C. in previous year - indexing provision does not apply until Jan. 1, 1984; Members to receive no increase in 1983
N W T	- set by statute at 8% increase per year
YUKON	- indexed by statute - tied to I.C.I. - Members receive ½ of average change for workers in Yukon - 1982 increase limited by statute to 10%

COMMITTEE ALLOWANCES

a. per diem
b. expense allowance

H of C	a. none b. travel costs paid by House of Commons - expense allowances: (i) within Canada: $40 per day S. of 60th parallel; $45 N. of 60th parallel (ii) outside Canada: higher of $50 per day or decided by Speaker based on particular circumstances of city - non-accountable
NFLD	a. $50 per day ($75 for Chairman) up to maximum of $2,000 ($3,000 for Chairman) for meeting days when House in recess b. actual expenses for accommodation and travel on submission of receipts
P E I	a. none b. mileage at 21¢ per km plus cost of 1 meal per day, on submission of receipts
N S	a. $1,500 per year to cover meetings when House is in session - $75 per day when House in recess - established by BOIE - last revision 1982 b. reasonable expenses for accommodation, meals and travel on submission of receipts
N B	a. none - repealed in 1979 b. $200 per day non-accountable allowance for each day Committee meets, plus travel expenses - established by BOIE - last revision 15 July 1981
QUÉ	a. $50 per day when House not sitting b. none
ONT	a. $60 per day ($70 for Chairman) for meeting and travelling days when House not sitting or when Committee is travelling whether or not House is sitting - last revision 1 April 1981 b. $27 per day non-accountable allowance - established by BOIE
MAN	a. $50 per day - last revision 1980 b. expense accounts for accommodation, meals and travel are submitted to Provincial Auditor for approval - established by statute
SASK	a. $84 per day - tied to Industrial Composite Index - last revision 1 Jan. 1982 b. actual expenses for accommodation, meals and travel are reimbursed on submission of receipts
ALTA	a. $75 per day - last revision 1979 b. actual expenses for accommodation, meals, travel, taxi and laundry on submission of receipts - established by statute
B C	a. $50 per day ($100 for Chairman) when House not sitting - last revision 1975 b. actual expenses for accommodation, meals and travel on submission of receipts - established by Speaker
N W T	a. $138.78 per day when House not sitting - 8% increase per year outlined in statute - last revision 1 April 1982 b. $113.13 per day non-accountable allowance for Members residing outside locality where Committee meeting being held - established by statute
YUKON	a. none b. $29.80 per day for meals plus actual expenses for accommodation, plus travel expenses equivalent to rates paid to civil servants (20¢ per km for car or actual expenses for other modes of travel) - available only if Committee meets on day House not sitting

ACCOMMODATION ALLOWANCE

H of C	- none
NFLD	- $59.40 per day when House sitting - established by BOIE and reviewed on ad hoc basis - Member restricted to rental accommodation
P E I	- none
N S	- up to $40 per sitting day and up to $75 per day for expenses on submission of receipts - established and reviewed by BOIE - last revision 1 Jan. 1982
N B	- $40 for accommodation and $30 for meals on days House sitting - established and reviewed by BOIE - first established 1972 - Ministers are not eligible
QUÉ	- $5,900 per year - Premier excluded - Speaker provided with apartment in Legislative Building - established and reviewed by BOIE - first established 1968 - Member may rent or buy - allowance based on rental value
ONT	- up to $8,500 for Members - $9,500 for Ministers and Party Leaders - Speaker provided with apartment in Legislative Building - established and reviewed by BOIE - first established 1974 - last revision 1 April 1982 - Member may rent or buy
MAN	- $40 per day when House sitting - Speaker provided with apartment in Legislative Building - established by statute
SASK	- $45 per day for Regina Members and $71 per day for other Members while House sitting - established by statute (1972) - includes Speaker
ALTA	- $50 per day when House is sitting - established by statute - includes Speaker
B C	- none
N W T	- $113.13 non-accountable allowance per day when House is sitting - established by statute in 1975 - annual 8% increase - includes Speaker - Member may rent or buy
YUKON	- actual expenses for accommodation plus $29.80 per day for meals when House is sitting - no maximum - excludes Ministers - up to maximum of $2,200 per year when House in recess - available to all Members & Ministers from ridings outside Whitehorse

PART I: INDEMNITIES, SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS

TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

Air

H of C	- 52 travel points per year for travel between Ottawa & constituency - 10 of 52 may be used for travel outside constituency - 3 of 10 may be used by spouse and/or designated family member - 9 of 52 may be used by spouse, designated family member and/or full-time eligible staff - 1st class for Member, spouse or designated family member - economy for staff - established and reviewed by BOIE - established 1963 - 1st class entitlement established 1980 - last reviewed in May 1982
NFLD	- 12 trips per year - established and reviewed by BOIE - economy class - established 1 Jan. 1980
P E I	- none
N S	- 1 trip per week while House in session by any mode of transportation - reimbursed on submission of receipts - 26 trips per year while House in recess - economy class - established and reviewed by BOIE
N B	- up to 25 trips per year by any mode of transportation while House in recess; includes up to 2 nights accommodation at $40 per night and 3 days meals at $30 per day - 1 return journey for each week or part of week while House in session by any mode of transportation - no requirement of economy class - established 1972 by statute
QUÉ	- up to 52 trips per year based on distance from Québec City to constituency (18¢ per km) - includes accommodation expenses based on rates for civil servants - economy class - established and reviewed by BOIE - established in 1969 - up to $1,000 for travel within Québec but outside constituency
ONT	- up to 52 trips per year - 6 of 52 may be used by spouse or family member - up to 6 of 52 may be used for travel other than to constituency to maximum of $800 per year - established by statute - special allowance of up to $2,730 for 4 Northern Members - economy class
MAN	- up to 26 trips per session based on distance from Winnipeg to constituency - (rate varies from 14.4 to 22.9¢ per km - see page 60
SASK	- travel allowance based on formula: 35 x distance between largest centre in constituency and Regina + *10,000 kms x civil service kilometric rate (* if constituency is > 2,500 square kms then increased to 20,000 kms) - applies to any mode of transportation - special allowance for Northern Members - 2 return trips per year by air from Member's residence to areas in constituency that can be reached by air
ALTA	- unlimited travel - economy class - each Member issued airline credit card - established and reviewed by BOIE
B C	- up to 36 trips per year - spouse may use any number and dependents may use up to 6 of 36 - economy class - established in 1978 by Speaker
N W T	- 2 trips per year within constituency by chartered aircraft or economy class - 5 trips to Yellowknife when House not sitting - after 10 sitting days Member may either travel to riding or bring spouse to Yellowknife - economy class - established by statute
YUKON	- unlimited travel while House is sitting - up to 12 return trips when House in recess - economy class - established by statute

TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

Bus and Train

H of C	- included within 52 points - Via Rail pass issued to Member and family - staff travel included within 52 trips per year
NFLD	- within their 12 trips per year - by bus or boat - no train service in Newfoundland
P E I	- none
N S	- within their 26 trips per year
N B	- within their one return journey per week when House in session - within their 25 trips per year while House in recess
QUÉ	- within their 52 trips per year - reimbursed upon presentation of vouchers
ONT	- unlimited travel - up to 6 trips per year may be used by spouse or family member
MAN	- none
SASK	- unlimited bus travel - passes issued to Members - no train travel
ALTA	- unlimited bus travel - passes issued to Members - no train travel
B C	- unlimited train, bus and ferry travel - bus and ferry passes issued to all Members
N W T	- none
YUKON	- none

TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

Car

H of C	- travel within constituency by road, water or air limited to between $1,050 and $5,250 per year depending on type of riding - restricted to Members - unlimited travel to and from Ottawa at 21¢ per km to maximum of cost of round trip air travel - first established by BOIE in 1964 - last reviewed in May 1982
NFLD	- within their 12 trips per year - tied to civil service rates - 26¢ per mile (16.2¢ per km) effective 1 April 1981 - restricted to travel between constituency and capital - no allowance within constituency
P E I	- 1 round trip per sitting day - tied to civil service rates, 21¢ per km - restricted to travel between constituency and capital - no allowance within constituency - established by resolution of House
N S	- within their 26 trips per year - 26¢ per mile (16.2¢ per km) - no travel allowance within constituency - established and reviewed by BOIE
N B	- within their 1 return trip per week while House in session - within their 25 trips per year - tied to civil service rates: up to 7,000 kms 20¢, 7,000-14,000 kms 18½¢, over 14,000 kms 16¢ - $65 per month for travel within constituency (included in constituency allowance) - first established in 1972
QUÉ	- limited between $1,500 & $7,000 per year, dependent on size of constituency, population, facility of roads, etc. within constituency (excluding urban Members)- unlimited to & from constituency - 18¢ per km - established and reviewed by BOIE - first established in 1969
ONT	- unlimited both to and from capital and within constituency - 22¢ per km for Southern Members and 23¢ for Northern Members - established and reviewed by BOIE
MAN	- unlimited to and from constituency - no allowance for travel within constituency - established by statute - tied to civil service Southern - up to 9,000 kms - 20.3¢ Northern - 22.9¢ 9,000-18,000 kms - 15.6¢ 17.8¢ over 18,000 kms - 14.4¢ 17.3¢
SASK	- see Air Travel
ALTA	- unlimited travel both to and from capital & within constituency - credit card issued to all Members - established and reviewed by BOIE
B C	- up to $1,650 per year for travel to and from capital and within constituency - established and reviewed by Speaker - first established 1978
N W T	- up to 3,000 miles per year at 27¢ per mile - includes to and from capital and within constituency - established by statute
YUKON	- restricted to travel between constituency and capital - 20¢ per km - tied to civil service rate by statute

SEVERANCE ALLOWANCE

H of C	- ½ of sessional and additional indemnities - Members eligible for a retirement allowance are ineligible for a severance allowance - established 1981
NFLD	- none
P E I	- none
N S	- ¼ of basic sessional indemnity - established in 1978-79 session
N B	- none
QUÉ	- none
ONT	- ½ of basic sessional indemnity - effective 1 April 1981
MAN	- none
SASK	- none
ALTA	- none
B C	- none
N W T	- none
YUKON	- none

PART I: INDEMNITIES, SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS

PENSION BENEFITS

a. date pension legislation established
b. body responsible for administering pension

H of C	a. pre 1970 b. Department of Finance
NFLD	a. pre 1970 b. Department of Finance
P E I	a. 1971 b. Department of Finance
N S	a. 1967 b. Ministry of Finance
N B	a. 1968 b. Department of Finance
QUÉ	a. 1958 b. Ministry of Finance
ONT	a. pre 1970 (revised 1977) - comments on pages 63 to 66 apply to 1977 plan b. Speaker
MAN	a. 1968 b. Civil Service Superannuation Board
SASK	a. 1954 (revised 1979) - comments on pages 63 to 66 apply to 1979 plan b. Superannuation Board
ALTA	a. pre 1970 b. Minister responsible for Personnel
B C	a. 1955 b. Ministry of Provincial Secretary
N W T	a. commencement date unknown - new plan currently under consideration b. Office of the Clerk
YUKON	a. none b. N/A

PART I: INDEMNITIES, SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS

PENSION BENEFITS

c. contribution level
d. eligibility formula

H of C	c. compulsory contribution of 11% of basic indemnity - optional contribution of up to 11% of all additional indemnities and salaries (excluding tax-free allowance) - contributions of basic indemnity cease when Member has earned full pension d. minimum of 6 years service - no minimum age required
NFLD	c. 7% of all indemnities and salaries (excluding tax-free allowance) - contributions matched by L.A. d. age plus years of service = 60 (55 for Premier) - minimum of 5 years service and 2 general elections
P E I	c. 6½% of all indemnities and salaries (including tax-free allowance) - L.A. contributes 26% (4 x Member's contribution) d. minimum 50 years of age - 2 general elections or minimum of 8 years elected service
N S	c. 8% of all indemnities and salaries (excluding tax-free allowance) - contributions matched by Government d. 10 years elected service or age 55
N B	c. 9% of all indemnities (excluding tax-free allowance) - 6% of Ministerial salary - contributions matched by L.A. d. minimum of 10 sessions - no minimum age required
QUÉ	c. 8% of basic indemnity (excluding tax-free allowance) - additional indemnities included at option of Member - contributions matched by L.A. d. minimum of 5 years service and 2 general elections - no minimum age required
ONT	c. 8½% of all indemnities and salaries (excluding tax-free allowance) - contributions matched by L.A. d. age plus years of service = 55 - minimum of 5 years service
MAN	c. 7% of all indemnities and salaries (including tax-free allowance) d. age plus years of service = 55 - minimum of 8 years service or 2 general elections
SASK	c. 9% of all indemnities and salaries (including tax-free allowance) - contributions matched by Government - Government increases contribution as age of Member increases (adds 2% if Member between 41-50 - adds 4% if Member 51 and older d. age 55 - 1 year minimum service required
ALTA	c. 7½% of indemnities (including tax-free allowance) - Ministerial salaries excluded - contributions matched by L. A. d. 5 consecutive years service - no minimum age required
B C	c. 7 3/4% of all indemnities and salaries (including tax-free allowance) - contributions matched by L.A. d. age plus years of service = 60 - Member must be at least 55 yrs. old to be eligible & must have been elected in 2 gen. elections
N W T	c. no contribution by Members d. age 55 - minimum of 6 years service or 2 general elections
YUKON	c. N/A d. N/A

PART I: INDEMNITIES, SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS

PENSION BENEFITS

e. refund of contributions
f. basis of calculation

H of C	e. refund with interest at 4% if less than 6 years elected service f. highest 6 consecutive years average
NFLD	e. refund with interest at 5% if less than 5 years elected service f. highest 3-year average as Member - if Member serves as Minister then 2 separate calculations (i.e. highest 3-year average as Member plus highest 3-year average as Minister)
P E I	e. refund with interest at 6½% if less than 8 years elected service if Member not elected in 2 general elections f. 75% of contributions
N S	e. refund with interest at 4% if less than 10 years elected service f. highest 5-year agerage
N B	e. refund with no interest if less than 10 sessions elected service f. highest 3-year average
QUÉ	e. refund with no interest if less than 5 years elected service f. total contributions
ONT	e. refund with interest at 6% if less than 5 years elected service f. highest 3-year average
MAN	e. refund with interest at 3% if less than 8 years elected service f. highest 5-year average.
SASK	e. refund with no interest if less than 1 year elected service f. purchased annuity based on contributions
ALTA	e. refund with interest at 4% if less than 5 consecutive years elected service f. highest 3 consecutive years average
B C	e. refund with interest at 4% if Member not elected in 2 general elections f. highest 4-year average
N W T	e. N/A - Members do not contribute f. highest 4 consecutive years average
YUKON	e. N/A f. N/A

PENSION BENEFITS

g. maximum pension level
h. years of service required to reach maximum level
i. post-retirement adjustment mechanism

H of C	g. 75% of f. h. 15 years i. indexed to rise in CPI - retired Members are not entitled to indexing until age 60 - at age 60 retired Members receive benefit of all indexing awarded since date of retirement
NFLD	g. 75% of f. h. 17 years i. requires amendment to statute
P E I	g. average of last 5 years as Member - Minister's pension can not exceed 50% of highest year salary h. N/A i. indexed to rise in CPI - 8% per year maximum
N S	g. 75% of f. h. 18 3/4 years i. indexed to rise in CPI
N B	g. no maximum level h. approximately 25 years i. indexed to rise in CPI - 6% per year maximum
QUÉ	g. 75% of f. h. 8 years i. indexed to rise in cost of living - no maximum
ONT	g. 75% of f. h. 20 years i. Speaker has statutory authority to adjust existing pensions, subject to BOIE approval
MAN	g. 70% of f. h. 23.3 years i. indexed to yearly rise in CPI - no maximum
SASK	g. no maximum level h. 25 years i. automatically increased by amount equal to any increase awarded to retired civil servants
ALTA	g. no maximum level h. 20 years i. indexed to rise in cost of living
B C	g. 72% of f. h. 18 years i. indexed to rise in CPI
N W T	g. no maximum level h. 50 years i. indexed to rise in benefit index under Supplementary Retirement Benefit Act of Canada
YUKON	g. N/A h. N/A i. N/A

PENSION BENEFITS

j. spousal benefit
k. are Members eligible for Canada Pension Plan benefit?

H of C	j. 60% of Member's allowance, plus 10% for each dependent child k. yes - benefits are stacked
NFLD	j. greater of 60% of Member's allowance or 25% of last pensionable earnings as MPP, plus 1/6 of allowance for each dependent child - total spousal allowance may not exceed level of allowance Member was receiving at time of death k. yes - benefits are stacked
P E I	j. 50% of Member's allowance - no allowance for dependent children k. yes - benefits are stacked
N S	j. 50% of Member's allowance - no allowance for dependent children k. yes - not known if benefit stacked or integrated
N B	j. 50% of Member's allowance - no allowance for dependent children k. unknown
QUÉ	j. if Member elects to make additional 2% contribution - 50% of Member allowance plus 10% for each dependent child to maximum of 4 children k. yes - benefits are stacked
ONT	j. 60% of Member's allowance, plus 10% for each dependent child to maximum of 3 children k. yes - benefits are stacked
MAN	j. 60% of Member's allowance - no allowance for dependent children k. yes - benefits are stacked
SASK	j. guaranteed Life Annuity and/or postponed guaranteed Life Annuity based on amount of contributions k. no
ALTA	j. 75% - 80% of Member's allowance - no allowance for dependent children k. yes - not known if benefit stacked or integrated
B C	j. eligible to receive allowance if Member had elected to have a joint life and last survivor plan k. no
N W T	j. 60% of Member's allowance, plus 10% for each dependent child to maximum of 4 children k. yes - not known if benefit stacked or integrated
YUKON	j. N/A k. N/A

INSURANCE COVERAGE

a. general policy

H of C	- Members provided with same insurance coverage as regular civil servants
NFLD	- Members provided with same insurance coverage as civil servants
P E I	- Members provided with same insurance coverage as civil servants, except not eligible for disability insurance coverage
N S	- Members provided with same insurance coverage as employees of L.A.
N B	- Members may participate in any insurance plan available to civil servants, at option of Member
QUÉ	- Member provided with same insurance coverage as civil servants, except that L.A. pays 50% of premium costs rather than 100%
ONT	- Members provided with same insurance coverage as employees of L.A.
MAN	- Members provided with same insurance coverage as employees of L.A.
SASK	- no general policy
ALTA	- Members provided with same insurance coverage as civil servants, except not eligible for disability insurance
B C	- Members may participate in any insurance plan available to civil servants, at option of Member
N W T	- Members provided with same insurance coverage as civil servants
YUKON	- Members may participate in insurance plan available to management level civil servants, at option of Member

INSURANCE COVERAGE

b. medical insurance

H of C	- Member pays 50% of premium costs if from province with medicare premium charges. Member reimbursed for 50% of assessed provincial tax costs if from province with premium-free medicare - basic supplementary health provided premium free - optional special health coverage; Member pays 50-57% of premium costs
NFLD	- provincial health care provided premium free - Member pays 50% of premium for extended health care plan
P E I	- provincial health care provided premium free - optional extended health care plan available - Member pays 50% premium costs
N S	- provincial health care provided premium free - no extended health care plan available
N B	- provincial health care provided premium free - optional extended health care plan available - Member and L.A. share premium costs
QUÉ	- provincial health care provided premium free - optional extended health care plan available - Member pays full premium
ONT	- provincial health care provided premium free - extended health care provided premium free
MAN	- provincial health care provided premium free - optional extended health care plan available - Member pays full premium
SASK	- provincial health care provided premium free - no extended health care plan available
ALTA	- Member must pay 50% of premium for provincial health care - no extended health care plan available
B C	- Member must pay ½ premium costs for provincial health care if participating in plan - no extended health care coverage
N W T	- basic health care provided premium free - no extended health care plan available
YUKON	- Member must pay 100% of basic health care costs - Ministers pay 25% - no extended health care plan available

INSURANCE COVERAGE

c. disability insurance
d. life insurance

H of C	c. optional long term coverage - Member pays 50% of premium costs d. coverage equal to 2 x indemnities and expense allowance provided premium free - optional additional coverage of 1 x indemnities and expense allowance - Member pays 100% premium costs
NFLD	c. optional long term coverage - Member pays 100% of premium costs d. optional coverage available - Member pays 100% of premium costs
P E I	c. no coverage available - if Member becomes disabled he or she is eligible for pension under Retirement Allowance Act d. coverage provided to Members - Member pays 50% of premium costs
N S	c. long term coverage provided to Members premium free d. coverage provided to Members premium free
N B	c. optional long term coverage available - Member and L.A. share premium costs d. optional coverage available to Members - Member and L.A. share premium costs
QUÉ	c. no coverage available d. coverage provided to Members - Member pays 50% of premium costs
ONT	c. long term coverage available - Member pays 15% of premium costs d. coverage provided to Members premium free - optional supplementary and dependents' life coverage available - Member pays 100% of optional premium costs
MAN	c. long term coverage available - Member pays 33 1/3% of premium costs d. coverage provided to Members premium free
SASK	c. optional long term coverage available - Member pays 50% of premium costs d. optional coverage available to Members - Government pays premium costs of first $10,000 coverage - Member pays additional costs
ALTA	c. no coverage available d. no coverage available
B C	c. no coverage available d. optional coverage available to Members - Member and L.A. share premium costs
N W T	c. long term coverage available - Member pays 100% of premium costs d. coverage provided to Members - optional dependents' life coverage available - Member pays 100% of all premium costs
YUKON	c. optional long term coverage available - Member pays 25% of premium costs d. optional coverage available - Member pays 100% of premium costs

PART I: INDEMNITIES, SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS

INSURANCE COVERAGE

e. dental insurance
f. accident insurance

H of C	e. no coverage available - Members may use dental facilities at National Defence Medical Centre free of charge f. $100,000 air travel insurance provided to Members premium free
NFLD	e. no coverage available f. optional coverage available - level unknown - Member pays 100% of premium costs
P E I	e. coverage included in optional extended health care plan - Member pays 50% of premium costs f. coverage provided to Members - level unknown - Member pays 50% of premium costs
N S	e. no coverage available f. coverage provided to Members premium free - level unknown
N B	e. no coverage available f. no coverage available
QUÉ	e. no coverage available f. coverage provided to Members - level unknown - Member pays 50% of premium costs
ONT	e. coverage provided to Members premium free f. $100,000 coverage provided to Members premium free ($150,000 for Ministers)
MAN	e. coverage provided to Members premium free f. coverage provided to Members - level unknown - Member pays 33 1/3% of premium costs
SASK	e. no coverage available f. no coverage available
ALTA	e. coverage provided to Members f. $100,000 coverage provided to all Members premium free
B C	e. coverage provided to Members premium free f. no coverage available
N W T	e. no coverage available f. no coverage available
YUKON	e. no coverage available f. no coverage available

PART 2 SUPPORT SERVICES for PRIVATE MEMBERS

Legislative Offices

Providing adequate office space for Members is a problem faced by legislative administrators throughout Canada. Legislative Buildings were built in an era when Houses sat for relatively short periods of time during the year and elected Members did not require personal office accommodation. Understandably, the designers of many of these buildings did not plan for the day when each Member would require an office, and many legislatures are now faced with the fact that walls can only be stretched so far. In the 1980s not only have the numbers of Members increased, but the job of an elected representative has evolved to the point where an office with up-to-date equipment and facilities is not a luxury but a necessity.

Seven jurisdictions manage to accommodate all private Members within the Legislative Building in private offices (Québec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon). In Newfoundland all Members are located in the Legislative Building but two Members share an office.

In the House of Commons, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P.E.I. it is not physically possible for all Members to be housed in the main legislative buildings. The House of Commons has addressed the problem by including the East Block, West Block and Confederation Building within the precincts of Parliament. Shuttle service between Centre Block and the other buildings is provided.

Offices for Members in P.E.I., Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are now spread throughout the capital cities. In New Brunswick some Members are housed in the Legislative Building, while in the other two jurisdictions all Members' offices are outside. All three Legislatures have decided that services to Members can be improved by consolidating offices under one roof, and each is now in the process of acquiring and refurbishing a "Legislative Annex" where Members and caucus offices can be located.

Members' Legislative Staff

Staff entitlements for Members in all jurisdictions remained the same during 1982. The only change occurred in the salary levels paid to staff in some jurisdictions. The following increases over 1981 levels have been granted:

House of Commons	- 11.03%
Newfoundland	- no increase
P.E.I.	- 8.00% - 17.64% for secretaries 13.33% for researchers
Nova Scotia	- 17.69% - 18.36%
New Brunswick	- 0.31% - 4.27% for secretaries 12.36% - 12.41% for researchers
Québec	- 8.60% - 8.81%
Ontario	- 12.25%
Manitoba	- 13.80% - 14.54%
Saskatchewan	- 3.69% - 4.38%
Alberta	- no increase
British Columbia	- 6.67% - 30.00%
Northwest Territories	- N/A
Yukon	- N/A

The House of Commons added to the list of office equipment which may be acquired by Members and charged to their staff allowance. Members may now rent a desk-top copier, electric memory typewriter, word processor or commercial typesetting services, and may rent or purchase automatic telephone answering equipment.

Office Mail and Telephone

P.E.I., Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan are the only jurisdictions which impose any limitations on Members' legislative office mail, although the volume of mail is monitored in most jurisdictions by the Speaker and/or the Boards or Committees of Internal Economy. P.E.I. restricts privileges to when the House is in session ; Nova Scotia has increased the maximum annual allowance from $1,200 to $2,000; the Saskatchewan communications allowance automatically increases with any rise in the first class postage rate.

The use of office telephones is restricted in the House of Commons, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Yukon. All other jurisdictions provide unlimited regular and long-distance calling for legitimate legislative business.

In the House of Commons if a Member's constituency is not on the government phone network no restriction is placed on long-distance calls to the riding. However, Members are required to use the government phone network if it does service their area and any other long-distance calls must be placed through the government operator.

New Brunswick and Manitoba restrict long-distance calling to within province, and P.E.I. provides that calls are charged to the caucus allowance. Nova Scotia has increased the annual telephone allowance from $1,200 to $1,500 and the Yukon from $600 to $800.

Constituency Newsletters

The House of Commons, Newfoundland, Québec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Yukon all have separate allowances which permit Members to send newsletters to their constituents. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta permit newsletters but require Members to include costs within one of their other allowances. P.E.I. and New Brunswick do not provide an allowance for newsletters.

Constituency Allowances

Newfoundland, P.E.I., New Brunswick and the Yukon remain the only jurisdictions without some program of financial assistance for Members in their constituency.

Jurisdictions with relatively long established programs (House of Commons, Québec, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Northwest Territories) did not undertake any major revisions to their programs in 1982. Monetary levels in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories remained the same as 1981 figures; the other four jurisdictions increased the levels as follows:

House of Commons - 11.03% for staff
11.03% for office rental

Québec - 12.80% for staff
20% for office rental

Ontario - 15.83% for staff
12.50% for office rental

Alberta - 37.50% for global allowance

Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan made more significant changes to their programs.

The Saskatchewan program was established in 1981 and is now fully operational. Members are allowed a maximum of $657 per month for rental of office space and may pay their staff up to $9,696 per year. Office furniture and equipment may be rented or purchased by the Member. If purchased, the furniture or equipment is the personal property of the Member, but depreciation equal to 25% of the purchase price per year may be charged against the office allowance.

Nova Scotia has expanded its program during 1982. Members may claim $250 per month for services acquired in the constituency and an additional $250 per month for office, equipment and secretarial assistance. This $500 total monthly figure represents an increase of $300 over 1981 levels. The Nova Scotia Commission of Inquiry on Remuneration of Elected Provincial Officials dealt with the matter of constituency offices for Members in its June 1982 report. It recommended that the present limitations outlined by statute be abolished and the Legislature Internal Economy Board be given authority to determine appropriate levels. The Commission recognized the need for further study on the question of how to best serve constituents, and recommended that an all-party committee consider the question and recommend the appropriate action to be taken by the Legislature Internal Economy Board.

Caucus Services

Numbers of employees and funding levels for individual party caucuses are most often tied to party standings and change as a result of a variation in the distribution of seats after a general election. In three jurisdictions the only change which took place during 1982 resulted from variations of this kind; the total level of funds to be divided between all party caucuses in Newfoundland, Québec and Manitoba remained the same, only the distribution changed to reflect the change in party standing.

In all other jurisdictions (excluding Northwest Territoried which does not have party caucuses) increases in funding levels took place in 1982.

In the House of Commons each category of allowance received an increase of 11%. Ontario granted an across-the-board increase of 12.25%.

Nova Scotia increased the level for caucus staff by 22% and operations by 16.67%.

The total funding level in P.E.I. increased by 26.26%.

In New Brunswick each caucus was granted 12.34% more funds in 1982 and the Opposition Leaders' staff allowance increased by 25%.

Saskatchewan eliminated the special allowance granted to the Opposition Leader and increased the total amounts granted for caucus research by 4.6% and secretarial and administrative services by 11.56%.

In Alberta the total funding level for all caucuses increased by 36.83% in 1982. 7.13% of this figure represented funds granted to a new party which won a seat in the Legislature during the year. The increases awarded to the other caucuses were: Government - 41.96%; Opposition - 13.19%; Third Party (N.D.P.) - 16.71%; Independent - 35.06%.

Increases in allowances in British Columbia were restricted to 6.6% for the Government Caucus and 1.7% for the Opposition.

Distribution of funds among caucuses in the Yukon was affected by a change in party standings. The total funding level was increased by 13.33%.

Research Services

The House of Commons remains the only jurisdiction which provides funds for a personal research assistant for each Member.

During 1982 Alberta established a research unit in the Legislative Library with five employees who provide non-partisan research to Members, Ministers and Committees of the House. Similar departments are in existence in the House of Commons, Québec and Ontario.

Auxiliary Services

During 1982 Alberta appointed a Parliamentary Counsel as a full-time officer of the House, with responsibility for providing legal assistance to private Members. Previously the position had been filled on a consulting basis by a member of the Edmonton bar. The British Columbia Legislature also hired a Law Clerk as an officer of the House who provides drafting assistance to private Members.

The Yukon has discontinued the practice of hiring a local lawyer to provide drafting assistance to private Members. This service is now performed by Legislative Counsel.

During the past year New Brunswick established a French-language training program which is available to Members free of charge while the House is in session. This service is now in place in five jurisdictions (House of Commons, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario).

A commercial cable television company provided programming facilities for Members of the House of Commons, Ontario and British Columbia until September of 1982. The company ceased operations in all jurisdictions at that time due to financial restraint within the company. Ontario and British Columbia have decided not to operate an in-house programming facility. The House of Commons had not finalized a decision at the time of publication.

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

AT LEGISLATURE

a. office

H of C	- 1 office per Member - space allocated by Speaker (Sergeant-at-Arms) - office supplies and equipment purchased by H of C from either Government department or private supplier
NFLD	- Opposition Leader, Ministers and Premier have separate offices - 1 office for every 2 private Members - space allocated by Speaker - office supplies and equipment supplied by Clerk's Office - purchased through Government department
P E I	- block of offices supplied to each caucus - space allocated by BOIE - office supplies and equipment purchased by L.A. through Government department
N S	- each caucus supplied with block of offices - space allocated by Speaker - supplies and equipment purchased by L.A. through Government department
N B	- each caucus supplied with block of offices - space allocated by BOIE - supplies and equipment purchased by Clerk's Office
QUÉ	- 1 office per Member - space allocated by Speaker - furniture purchased and supplied by Government department - office supplies and equipment provided by L.A.
ONT	- 1 office per Member (1973) - space allocated by Speaker - office supplies and equipment provided by L.A. from either Government department or private supplier
MAN	- 1 office per Member (1981) - space allocated by Department of Government Services - furniture and equipment provided by Government but maintained and replaced by L.A. - purchases are made through Government department
SASK	- 1 office per Member (1979) - office equipment and supplies provided by L.A.
ALTA	- 1 office per Member - space allocated by Premier - equipment and supplies provided by Clerk's Office - purchased either from Government department or private supplier
B C	- 1 office per Member (1978) - space allocated by Speaker - furniture supplied by Government - supplies and equipment provided by Speaker's Office - Speaker purchases through Government department
N W T	- 1 office for every 2 Members - space allocated by Speaker - equipment and supplies provided by L.A. - purchased through Government department
YUKON	- 1 office per Member (1978) - space allocated by Speaker - equipment and supplies provided by Government (L.A. is part of Government)

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

AT LEGISLATURE

b. staff

H of C	- total allowance of $86,600 for both Ottawa & constituency offices - maximum of $69,177 for Ottawa - any number of employees allowed - staff are employees of Member - no union - Member may rent desk top copier, electronic memory typewriter, word processor, automatic telephone answering equipment or commercial typesetting service and charge to this allowance
NFLD	- 1 secretary for every 2 Members - salary range is $12,997 to $14,178 for private Members and $15,287 to $17,092 for Ministers and Opposition Leaders - staff are employees of L.A. - no union - BOIE establishes entitlement - salary rates tied to civil service
P E I	- Government caucus has 1 secretary - Opposition caucus has 1 secretary and 1 researcher - salary range for secretary is $16,200 to $20,000 and for researcher is $34,000 - staff are casual employees of L.A. - no union - entitlement established by BOIE - salary rate established by caucus
N S	- each caucus given funds for secretarial purposes - number of employees is up to caucus - salary range is $15,281 to $17,163 - salary range tied to civil service - employees are hired for 4 year term by L.A. - no union
N B	- each caucus has 3 employees (2 secretaries, 1 research) - salary range for secretary is $14,014 to $20,098 and for research $25,246 to $31,668 - entitlement and salary range established by BOIE - employees of L.A. - no union
QUÉ	- 1 secretary per Member - salary range is $16,893 - $18,902 - entitlement established by BOIE - salary range established by civil service - employees are civil servants - no union
ONT	- 1 secretary/assistant per Member - salary range is $17,343 to $23,536 - entitlement and salary range established by BOIE - employees of caucus - 1 caucus is unionized
MAN	- 3 secretaries for each caucus - salary range is $15,130 - $17,947 - entitlement and salary range established by BOIE - employees are civil servants - no union
SASK	- each caucus has pool of full time and sessional employees - salary range is $16,872 to $20,208 - entitlement and salary range established by L.A. - employees of L.A. - no union
ALTA	- 1 secretary per 4 Members - salary range is $16,188 to $20,988 - entitlement established by BOIE - salary range tied to civil service - employees are civil servants but are hired only for the life of the parliament - no union
B C	- 1 secretary per Member during session - secretarial assistance provided by caucus in off-session - salary range is $1,300 to $1,600 per month - entitlement and salary range established by caucus - employees of L.A. - no union
N W T	- sessional staff supplied by L.A. as required, by secondment through civil service - pay rates are tied to civil service - inter-session requirements are supplied by Speaker's Office - are casual employees in civil service - some unionised, depending on status in civil service
YUKON	- staff supplied by Clerk's Office on request basis

AT LEGISLATURE

c. office mail
d. telephone

H of C	c. no limitations - free d. paid by H of C - unlimited access to Government phone network - unlimited long distance to constituency if not on Government network - other long distance in Canada must be placed through Government operator - credit cards issued
NFLD	c. unlimited volume - restricted to legislative business d. unlimited regular and long distance - paid by L.A. - unlimited telex - credit cards issued
P E I	c. only when House in session d. regular and long distance charged to caucus allowances - no credit cards
N S	c. postage allowance of $2,000 per year per Member - paid by L.A. d. allowance of $1,500 per year per Member - paid by L.A. - no credit cards
N B	c. charged to caucus allowances d. unlimited regular and long distance within New Brunswick - credit cards issued
QUÉ	c. no limitations - paid by Government d. regular and long distance paid by Government - no limitations - credit cards issued - paid for by L.A.
ONT	c. no limitations - paid by L.A. d. regular and long distance paid by L.A. - no limitations (Member must verify calls) - credit cards issued - paid by L.A.
MAN	c. no limitations - paid by L.A. d. paid by L.A. - long distance limited to calls within Manitoba - no credit cards
SASK	c. communications allowance equal to 3 x cost of 1st class letter x number of voters in Member's constituency d. unlimited regular and long distance - no credit cards
ALTA	c. no limitations - paid by L.A. d. unlimited regular and long distance - paid by L.A. - credit cards issued
B C	c. no limitations - paid by Government d. unlimited regular and long distance - paid by Government - no credit cards
N W T	c. no limitations - paid by L.A. d. unlimited regular and long distance during session - paid by L.A. - credit cards issued
YUKON	c. no limitations - paid by L.A. d. limited to $300 local and $500 long distance per Member per year - no credit cards

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

AT LEGISLATURE

e. constituency newsletters

H of C	- 4 per year - formal guidelines established by H of C prohibit partisan political content - H of C pays all costs
NFLD	- 4 per year - no formal guidelines regulating content - L.A. pays postage - Member pays printing costs
P E I	- none
N S	- no specific allowance - postage costs may be charged against $2,000 annual postage allowance
N B	- none
QUÉ	- 2 per year - formal guidelines prohibit distribution during election campaign period - no restrictions on content - L.A. pays all costs
ONT	- 2 per year - formal guidelines established by BOIE prohibit partisan political content - L.A. pays all costs
MAN	- 1 per session - no formal guidelines regulating content - L.A. pays all costs
SASK	- no restriction on numbers - no formal guidelines regulating content - costs charged to Member's communications allowance (3 x cost of 1st class letter x number of voters in constituency)
ALTA	- no restriction on numbers - formal guidelines established by L.A. prohibit partisan political content - costs charged to Member's communications allowance (based on number of voters in constituency)
B C	- 1 per year - no formal guidelines regulating content - L.A. pays all costs
N W T	- 1 allowed after completion of each session - no formal guidelines regulating content - L.A. pays all costs
YUKON	- 2 per year - formal guidelines established by L.A. prohibit partisan political content - L.A. pays all costs - Member must use Queen's Printer

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

IN CONSTITUENCY

a. general
b. categories of allowances

H of C	a. annual allowance established by BOIE - first established 1973 b. minimum of $17,423 for staff (can use up to $86,600) - up to $9,200 for operation of office - up to $2,000 for new, $1,000 for re-elected per parliament to assist Members with purchase or rental of furniture and equipment
NFLD	a. no program b. N/A
PEI	a. no program - Member may use office space on a weekly basis in any of 5 regional offices run by Department of Community Affairs, free of charge b. N/A
NS	a. monthly allowance established by statute - first established 1978-79 b. $250 per month for services in constituency - up to $250 per month for actual expenses for office space, equipment and secretarial services
NB	a. no program b. N/A
QUE	a. annual allowance established by statute - first established 1969 b. up to $8,800 for office ($10,200 if Member has 2 offices) - up to $39,500 for staff ($43,400 - $46,400 if Member has 2 offices) - 4% of staff allowance for severence pay - actual operating expenses reimbursed on submission of receipts (no maximum)
ONT	a. annual allowance established by BOIE - first established 1976 b. up to $9,000 for office - up to $23,536 for staff - 4% of staff allowance for vacation pay - up to $1,200 for postage, stationary and supplies
MAN	a. annual allowance established by statute b. global allowance of $1,500 - no restrictions on use
SASK	a. monthly allowance established by statute - first established 1981 b. $9,696 per year for staff - $657 per month for office
ALTA	a. annual allowance established by statute - Speaker given authority to increase allowance by up to 10% per year - first established 1979 b. $13,750 for rent and staff
BC	a. annual allowance established by Speaker - first established 1973 b. global allowance of $19,800 restricted to salaries and office expenses
NWT	a. monthly allowance established by statute - first established 1975 b. $75 for staff - $125 for equipment - $100 for advertising - $75 for interpreters - $1,500 per year for telephone - Members may use Gov't. offices in constituency rent free - postage free
YUKON	a. no program b. N/A

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

IN CONSTITUENCY

c. staff

H of C	- MPs must use at least $17,423 of their $86,600 annual staff allowance to hire staff in constituency - no upper limit - staff are employees of Member - pay rate established by Member - no restriction on numbers - on payroll of H of C
NFLD	- N/A
P E I	- N/A
N S	- no specific allowance - staff are employees of Member - no restrictions on numbers - paid on fee-for-service basis on submission of account
N B	- N/A
QUÉ	- $39,500 maximum ($43,400 to $46,400 if 2 offices) - staff are employees of Member - pay rate established by Member - no restriction on numbers - on payroll of L.A.
ONT	- $23,536 maximum - staff are employees of Member - pay rate established by Member - no restriction on numbers - on payroll of L.A.
MAN	- no specific allowance - included in global allowance
SASK	- $9,696 per year - staff are employees of L.A. - pay rate established by statute (½ of top range of Clerk/Steno 3) - 1 employee per Member
ALTA	- no specific allowance - staff are contract employees of L.A. - paid on fee-for-service basis - no restriction on numbers
B C	- no specific allowance - included in global allowance - staff are employees of Member - pay rate established by Member - no restriction on numbers
N W T	- $75 per month - staff are employees of Member - pay rate established by Member - 1 per Member
YUKON	- N/A

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS
IN CONSTITUENCY

d. mail
e. telephone

H of C	d. charged to office operations allowance e. calls within capital region, province where constituency located and to all Government offices paid by H of C - other long distance calls, collect calls and monthly phone costs charged to office operations allowance - H of C pays for optional toll-free calling within Member's constituency
NFLD	d. N/A e. N/A
P E I	d. N/A e. N/A
N S	d. charged to office allowance e. charged to office allowance
N B	d. N/A e. N/A
QUÉ	d. paid by L.A. on submission of receipts - no maximum e. regular and long distance costs paid by L.A. on submission of receipts - no maximum
ONT	d. charged to postage allowance (postage allowance is combined with supplies and stationery allowance to maximum of $1,200 per year) e. regular and long distance costs paid by L.A. - no maximum - L.A. pays for toll-free calling within Member's constituency
MAN	d. N/A e. N/A
SASK	d. charged to communications allowance (see page 79) e. rental charged to office allowance - calls charged to communications allowance (see page 79)
ALTA	d. charged to global allowance e. charged to global allowance
B C	d. charged to global allowance e. charged to global allowance
N W T	d. unlimited e. telephone allowance of $1,500 per year
YUKON	d. N/A e. N/A

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

IN CONSTITUENCY

f. administration

H of C	- responsibility of H of C administrative staff - formal guidelines prohibit partisan political activity, employment of spouse or children of Member, use of Member's home, use of office for campaign purposes - furniture and supplies provided by either H of C or local supplier
NFLD	- N/A
P E I	- N/A
N S	- responsibility of Speaker's Office - no formal restrictions on use of office - furniture and equipment are purchased or leased by Member and may be charged to office allowance
N B	- N/A
QUÉ	- responsibility of L.A. office - formal guidelines prohibit partisan political activity, use of Member's home, use of office for campaign purposes - Member may rent furniture & equipment and charge against office allowance (option not available if furniture or equipment bought)
ONT	- responsibility of L.A. Administrative Office - formal guidelines prohibit partisan political activity, employment of spouse or children of Member, use of office for campaign purposes - Member may rent furniture and equipment and charge against office allowance - if purchased Member may depreciate cost at rate of 20% per year
MAN	- N/A
SASK	- responsibility of Clerk's Office - no formal guidelines on use of office - Member may rent furniture and equipment and charge against office allowance - if purchased Member may depreciate cost at rate of 25% per year to maximum of $7,884.
ALTA	- responsibility of L.A. Administrative Office - formal guidelines prohibit partisan political activity, use of offices during election campaign period - typewriter, dictaphone, transcriber and telephone answering service provided by L.A. - furniture provided by Government department
B C	- responsibility of Speaker's Office - formal guidelines outlining allowable expenses - Member may rent or buy furniture and equipment and charge against global allowance
N W T	- responsibility of Clerk's Office - no actual office so no need for formal guidelines re use - equipment allowance of $125 per year
YUKON	- N/A

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

ANCILLARY SERVICES AT LEGISLATURE

a. legal

H of C	- Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel is an officer of the House and his department is part of the H of C staff - provides drafting assistance for private Members
NFLD	- Law Clerk provides drafting assistance to private Members - Law Clerk is same person as Legislative Counsel, whose office is part of a Government department
P E I	- Law Clerk of House provides drafting assistance for private Members - Law Clerk is same person as Legislative Counsel whose office is part of a Government department
N S	- Legislative Counsel provides drafting assistance for private Members - part of Government department
N B	- Clerk of the House provides drafting assistance for private Members - Clerk is officer of the L.A.
QUÉ	- Law Clerk provides drafting assistance for private Members - part of L.A. - 18 employees - budget of $1,086,900
ONT	- Legislative Counsel provides drafting assistance for private Members - part of Government department
MAN	- Legislative Counsel provides drafting assistance for private Members - part of Government department
SASK	- Law Clerk of House provides drafting assistance for private Members - Law Clerk is same person as Legislative Counsel whose office is part of a Government department
ALTA	- Parliamentary Counsel provides drafting assistance for private Members - Parliamentary Counsel is officer of L.A.
B C	- Law Clerk provides drafting assistance for private Members - Law Clerk is officer of L.A.
N W T	- Law Clerk provides drafting assistance for private Members - employed by L.A. on consulting basis from local bar
YUKON	- Legislative Counsel provides drafting assistance for private Members - part of Government department

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

ANCILLARY SERVICES AT LEGISLATURE

b. translation services
c. Fr./Eng. language training
d. publication allowance
e. fitness & recreation
f. cable TV programming

H of C	b. provided by Government department free of charge c. English & French training available free of charge from H of C d. none e. available in Parliament Buildings f. unknown
NFLD	b. none c. French training available free of charge d. none e. none f. none
P E I	b. none c. none d. none e. none f. none
N S	b. provided by Government department c. French training available free of charge d. none e. none f. none
N B	b. provided by L.A. c. French language training available free of charge while House in session d. none e. none f. none
QUÉ	c. provided by L.A. c. none d. none e. Members may join civil service facility for $39 per year f. none
ONT	b. provided by L.A. free of charge c. French training available free of charge d. $100 per year e. Member may join University facility - pays full alumnus cost f. service terminated September 1982
MAN	c. provided by Government department free of charge c. none d. none e. none f. none
SASK	c. none c. none d. none e. none f. none
ALTA	b. provided by Government free of charge c. none d. none e. available in Legislative Building f. none
B C	b. none c. none d. none e. Members may use civil service facility free of charge f. none
N W T	b. provided by Government department free of charge c. none d. none e. none f. none
YUKON	b. none c. none d. none e. none f. none

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

CAUCUS SERVICES

a. funding mechanism

H of C	- funding levels established by BOIE - formula based on party standings - first established in 1972
NFLD	- funding levels established by BOIE - lump sum awarded to each caucus based on representations made by party representatives - first established in 1979 for Government Caucus and pre 1970 for Opposition Caucus
P E I	- funding levels established by Government - based on annual negotiations between Government House Leader, Opposition Leader and Minister of Finance - first established in 1979 for Government Caucus and 1971 for Opposition Caucus
N S	- funding levels established by BOIE - formula based on party standings - first established in 1973
N B	- funding levels established by BOIE - based on budgetted figures determined by Clerk of the House (equal funding for each caucus) - first established in 1981
QUÉ	- funding levels established by BOIE - BOIE establishes total allocation and party leaders negotiate the breakdown among caucuses - first established in 1974
ONT	- funding levels established by BOIE - formula based on party standings - first established in 1975
MAN	- funding levels established by statute - formula based on party standings - first established pre 1970
SASK	- funding levels established by statute and Treasury Board minute - formula based on party standings - first established in 1976
ALTA	- funding levels established by BOIE - based on budget submissions prepared by each caucus - first established pre 1970
B C	- funding levels established by Speaker - based on representations made by each caucus - first established in 1972
N W T	- Members do not belong to party caucuses - N W T operates on basis of consensus government
YUKON	- funding levels established by BOIE - based on party standings - first established in 1978

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

CAUCUS SERVICES

b. restrictions on use of funds

H of C	- funds are used for staff salaries, rental of convenience copiers and rental of electronic memory typewriters or word processors
NFLD	- funds are used for operating expenses only
P E I	- funds are used for operating expenses only
N S	- funds can not be transferred between categories
N B	- none
QUÉ	- none
ONT	- none - expenditures are monitored by L.A. Administrative staff and are subject to audit by Provincial Auditor
MAN	- all operating expenditures are processed by L.A. and are subject to audit by Provincial Auditor
SASK	- funds for caucus research are separate from operational grants
ALTA	- funds may not be transferred among caucuses
B C	- funds must be used for staff salaries only
N W T	- N/A
YUKON	- funds are used for research services only

c. caucus employees

H of C	- Government 17 - Opposition 16 - Third Party 10 - employees of caucus - pay rates are established by caucus - benefits same as H of C employees, including pension - no union
NFLD	- Government 11 - Opposition 8 - employees of L.A. - pay rates are established by BOIE - benefits same as other L.A. staff, including pension - no union
P E I	- Government 1 - Opposition 2 - employees of L.A., hired on contract basis - pay rates are established by BOIE - vacation and sickness benefits only, no pension - no union
N S	- Government 4 - Opposition 5 - Third Party 2 - Fourth Party 1 - employees of L.A. - pay rates tied to civil service standards - benefits same as other L.A. staff, including pension - no union
N B	- Government 3 - Opposition 3 (research only) - employees of L.A. - pay rates established by BOIE - benefits same as other L.A. staff, including pension - no union
QUÉ	- number of employees unknown - employees of caucus - pay rates are established by caucus - benefits established by BOIE, including pension - no union
ONT	- Government 73 - Opposition 60 - Third Party 51 - employees of caucus - pay rates for secretaries established by BOIE - pay rates for other employees established by caucus - group insurance, hospital, dental & pension provided by L.A. - all other benefits provided by caucus - 1 caucus unionized
MAN	- Government 3 - Opposition 3 - employees are civil servants - pay rates are established by BOIE - benefits same as other civil servants, including pension - no union
SASK	- numbers unknown - research staff are employees of caucus - pay rates are established by caucus - benefits same as civil servants, including pension - no union - - secretarial and sessional staff are hired by Clerk's Office
ALTA	- Government 20 - Opposition 4 - Third Party (NDP) 3 - Third Party (WCC) 2 - Independent 2 - employees of L.A. - researchers hired on contract - secretaries hired for length of parliament - pay rates established by caucus - benefits same as other L.A. staff, including pension - no union
B C	- numbers unknown - employees of L.A. - pay rates are established by caucus - optional benefits package equivalent to civil servants, if full time employee - no union
N W T	- N/A
YUKON	- Government 1 - Opposition 1 - employees of caucus - pay rates are established by caucus - benefits established by caucus - no union

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

CAUCUS SERVICES

d. categories of allowances (Page 1)

H OF C	(i) research - $222,000 for first 30 Members of each caucus - 8,880 per Member for next 20 Members - 1,110 per Member for additional Members (Government $601,000 - Opposition $541,000 - Third Party $285,000) (ii) Opposition Leaders - 200% of research allowance (Opposition $1,081,408 - Third Party $569,718) (iii) Opposition House Leader - Opposition $58,000 Third Party 26,000
NFLD	Government - $15,724 Opposition - $6,276
P E I	Government - $10,000 Opposition - $40,000
N S	(i) staff - $5,500 per Member, excluding Ministers and Speaker (Government $82,500 - Opposition $66,000) (ii) operations - $175 per member per month, excluding Speaker (Government $63,000 - Opposition $22,800)
N B	- $81,200 total for each caucus - Opposition Leader receives additional $181,838 staff allowance
QUÉ	- $375,100 total divided between caucuses Government - $201,000 Opposition - $174,100
ONT	(i) administration - $10,263 per Member (Government $814,900 Opposition $414,200 Third Party $281,200) (ii) research - $10,995 per Member, excluding Ministers 30 Member minimum for all recognized parties (Government $450,800, Opposition $362,800, Third Party $329,900) (iii) Opposition Leaders - base allowance of $184,100 plus $3,839 per Member (Opposition $310,800 Third Party $251,300) (iv) Opposition House Leaders - Opposition $38,900, Third Party $38,900
MAN	(i) staff - $1,000 per Member (Government $33,000 - Opposition $23,000 - Speaker $1,000) (ii) operations - no maximum figure - caucus submits accounts to L.A. for payment - if excessive, L.A. takes to BOIE for approval
SASK	(i) administration - $3,289 per Member, excluding Speaker, Ministers and Opposition Leader (Government $121,693 - Opposition $26,312) (ii) secretarial - $19,740 per caucus (iii) research - Government $192,336 - Opposition $80,832 (iv) Opposition Leader - nil

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

CAUCUS SERVICES

d. categories of allowances (Page 2)

ALTA	- funds divided into 17 categories for each caucus - salaries - wages - contract staff - employee contributions - staff training - travel - advertising - car insurance - postage - rental of equipment - telephones - repair and maintenance - professional services - data services - hospitality - supplies - purchase of equipment Government $741,709 - Opposition $445,918 Third Party (NDP) $107,604 - Third Party (WCC) $101,768 Independent $57,219
B C	- Government - $352,000 Opposition - $638,000
N W T	- N/A
YUKON	- Government $17,000 - Opposition $34,000 - secretarial support services and operational expenses are provided by L.A. free of charge

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

RESEARCH SERVICES

a. personal research assistant

H of C	- Member may hire personal research assistant out of staff allowance - no restriction on numbers - employee of Member - pay rate established by Member
NFLD	- none
P E I	- none
N S	- none
N B	- none
QUÉ	- none
ONT	- none
MAN	- none
SASK	- none
ALTA	- none
B C	- none
N W T	- none
YUKON	- none

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

RESEARCH SERVICES

b. caucus research

H of C	- all caucus funding is for research assistance (see page 89)
NFLD	- 1 researcher per caucus - pay rate established by BOIE - present rate is $17,541 - employees of L.A. - no union
P E I	- Government 0 - Opposition 1 - pay rate established by BOIE - present rate is $34,000 - employee of L.A. - hired on contract basis - no union
N S	- see page 89
N B	- see page 89
QUÉ	- number of employees unknown (fluctuates widely) - employees of caucus - pay rate established by Party Leader - no union
ONT	- Government 12 - Opposition 8 - Third Party 8 - pay rate established by caucus - employees of caucus - 1 caucus is unionized
MAN	- number of employees unknown - pay rates established by caucus - employees of caucus (not civil servants) - no union
SASK	- see page 89
ALTA	- Government 8 - Opposition 3 - Third Party (NDP) 2 - Third Party (WCC) 1 - Independent 1 - employees of L.A. - hired on contract basis - pay rates established by caucus - range is $1,400 to $2,083 per month - no union
B C	- Government 4 - Opposition 5 - employees of L.A. - pay rates established by caucus - no union
N W T	- 1 researcher hired on contract basis by L.A. to provide research assistance to all private Members
YUKON	- see page

PART 2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS

RESEARCH SERVICES

c. Library research

H of C	- 51 employees - department established pre 1970 - employees of Library of Parliament - non-partisan research provided to Members, Ministers, Party Leaders, senior H of C employees and Committees
NFLD	- Legislative Library has total staff of 3 who all assist with research - employees of L.A. - no formal restrictions on type of research - services provided to Members, Ministers and Party Leaders, not Committees
P E I	- Legislative Library is not part of L.A.
N S	- no separate research department in Legislative Library
N B	- Legislative Library is not part of L.A.
QUÉ	- 6 employees - department established in 1971 - employees are civil servants - non-partisan research provided to Members, Ministers and Party Leaders - not Committees - research restricted to legislative business
ONT	- 8 regular and 3 contract employees - department established in 1979 - employees of L.A. - non-partisan research provided to Members, Ministers, Party Leaders and Committees
MAN	- Legislative Library is not part of L.A.
SASK	- no separate research department in Legislative Library
ALTA	- 5 employees - employees of L.A. - non-partisan research provided to Members, Ministers, Party Leaders, Committees and officers of House
B C	- no separate research department in Legislative Library
N W T	- Legislative Library is not part of L.A.
YUKON	- Legislative Library is not part of L.A.

PART 3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Legislature Budgets

During fiscal 1982-1983 operating budgets of the House of Commons and all provincial and territorial legislatures increased to a total of $263,198,955. This represents a 10.53% increase over the nation-wide totals for fiscal 1981-1982.

Eleven jurisdictions increased spending during 1982-1983. Only Ontario and the Yukon experienced decreases:

Chart A: % Change in Expenditure Levels

Ontario	-7.48%	Nova Scotia	12.11%
Yukon	-3.64%	New Brunswick	15.67%
Alberta	3.83%	British Columbia	16.80%
P.E.I.	8.78%	N.W.T.	26.92%
Quebec	10.94%	Saskatchewan	39.30%
Manitoba	11.13%	Newfoundland	60.28%
House of Commons	11.43%		

Part of the increase in Saskatchewan can be accounted for by establishment of a video Hansard system, and provision of an allowance for constituency secretaries which appeared in the Estimates for the first time in 1982-1983. The remaining increases are primarily the result of increased telephone and mail costs for Members and an 11.6% increase in all allowances and indemnities paid to Members.

The per Member cost of administering legislatures rose corresponding to increases in Estimates. Only Ontario and the Yukon registered decreases.

Chart B: Per Member Cost of Administering Legislatures

1982-1983		1981-1982	
H of C	$498,700	H of C	$447,500
Québec	389,600	Québec	351,300
Ontario	221,500	Ontario	239,500
N W T	150,000	British Columbia	125,300
British Columbia	146,400	N W T	118,200
Newfoundland	113,400	Alberta	108,500
Alberta	112,700	Saskatchewan	82,600
Saskatchewan	109,600	Newfoundland	70,700
Nova Scotia	78,200	New Brunswick	63,400

(continued)

1982-1983		1981-1982	
New Brunswick	- $ 73,400	Nova Scotia	- $ 62,800
Manitoba	- 62,800	Yukon	- 61,800
Yukon	- 59,600	Manitoba	- 56,500
P E I	- 32,100	P E I	- 29,500

The larger, full-time legislatures with comprehensive programs of allowances and services for Members remain the most expensive to administer on a per-Member basis. They are followed by the mid-size legislatures whose Members are becoming more active and whose services are expanding accordingly, and the smaller, mostly part-time Houses with less elaborate programs and smaller costs. Exceptions to this general ranking are Northwest Territories which, on a per-Member basis, is now the fourth most costly jurisdiction in Canada, and Newfoundland which underwent a $42,700 increase in per-Member cost and now ranks sixth, ahead of both Alberta and Saskatchewan and considerably above the other eastern provinces.

Employees

On a nation-wide basis the number of full-time employees of the various legislatures and the House of Commons decreased from 3,295 in 1981 to 3,131 in 1982, a decline of 164. This is accounted for primarily by the reduction of 186 person years in the House of Commons.

On the other hand, the number of sessional employees increased by 171. The vast majority of these new employees were added in Québec (166).

Financial Management

Financial management of the House of Commons and all legislatures except British Columbia, is in the hands of a Committee or Board of Internal Economy. The composition of this body varies among jurisdictions, but is always chaired by the Speaker.

Opposition parties are represented on the Committees or Boards in P.E.I., New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon. (In the Northwest Territories there are no official parties. The Board is comprised of the Speaker, two Members of the Executive and two private Members selected by the Legislature.)

The Saskatchewan Board of Internal Economy was established by statute in 1981 and has now been fully operative for approximately one year. During that time the Board held 12 meetings and has formulated procedures and assumed responsibility for reviewing the Estimates of the Legislature and the Legislative Library. The Board is comprised of the Speaker, two Ministers and two Members from both parties holding seats in the House.

Composition of financial management bodies has changed in two jurisdictions during the past year. In Nova Scotia the five Ministers on the Board have been replaced by five private Members from the Government Party, and in New Brunswick the number of private Members from the Government and Opposition Parties has increased from one to two.

In British Columbia the Speaker continues to be solely responsible for the financial management of the Legislature. During the past year a Commission was appointed by the Speaker and given authority, among other things, to "provide recommendations for legislative change in British Columbia, with a view to codifying and defining the requisite authority of the Speaker and organizing his administrative responsibilities into a formal organizational entity". The Commissioner, Mr. E. George MacMinn, recommended establishment of a Board of Internal Economy which would be responsible for the financial management of the Legislative Assembly. The Board would be chaired by the Speaker and comprised of one Cabinet Minister, one Government backbencher and two Opposition Members. To date no action has been taken on the Commission report.

Legislative Offices

No major changes have taken place in the Clerks' or Administration Offices during the past year.

In Saskatchewan most sessional employees in the Clerk's Office have been converted to full-time regular staff.

New Brunswick hired an Accounting Officer during the past year who now has the capacity to perform all finance functions, independent of assistance from Government departments.

The establishment of a new research division in the Legislative Library of Alberta has resulted in an increase of three in the staff complement and a budget boost of 24.8%. The Library budgets in other jurisdictions have increased by:

Saskatchewan	- 55.04%	Ontario	- 8.82%
Québec	- 16.70%	Nova Scotia	- 8.59%
House of Commons	- 12.71%		

Administrative Procedures

The Saskatchewan Legislature has begun to produce its own manual of administrative procedures. This brings to seven the number of jurisdictions either with their own manuals or in process of establishing them (House of Commons, Québec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories).

Data/Word Processing Systems

The House of Commons "OASIS" project is a multi-phase office automation program which may eventually provide an integrated systems network for Members, caucuses and offices of the House of Commons. At present the House is establishing a demonstration facility, before a decision is made on the next stage to be undertaken.

Ontario has joined the House of Commons in putting its statutes and regulations on a commercial data base for public access.

The use of word processing systems is expanding throughout the legislatures and they now serve various administrative offices, libraries, Hansard operations, Clerks' offices, Members and caucuses.

Media Coverage

The Saskatchewan Legislature has decided to provide video Hansard coverage of the full proceedings of the House. A computerized system has been installed and will be operational in late 1982 or early 1983. Unlike the video systems in the House of Commons and Québec which are labour-intensive, the Saskatchewan system will operate with four employees and a total annual budget of less than $100,000.

Media coverage of House proceedings in other jurisdictions has remained virtually unchanged during 1982. The Ontario Legislature has expanded its permanent camera positions from 6 to 9, and the newly-appointed Committee on Communications now regulates media coverage in the Saskatchewan House.

LEGISLATURE BUDGETS

a. 1982-1983
b. 1981-1982
c. % increase

H of C	a. $140,639,000 b. $126,206,000 c. 11.43%
NFLD	a. $ 5,895,900 b. $ 3,678,500 c. 60.28%
P E I	a. $ 1,025,800 b. $ 943,000 c. 8.78%
N S	a. $ 4,068,000 b. $ 3,267,000 c. 12.11%
N B	a. $ 4,254,500 b. $ 3,677,900 c. 15.67%
QUÉ	a. $ 47,528,400 b. $ 42,837,700 c. 10.94%
ONT	a. $ 27,692,500 b. $ 29,934,400 c. -7.48%
MAN	a $ 3,579,500 b. $ 3,221,000 c. 11.13%
SASK	a. $ 7,015,390 b. $ 5,033,690 c. 39.36%
ALTA	a. $ 8,903,465 b. $ 8,574,471 c. 3.83%
B C	a. $ 8,343,500 b. $ 7,143,254 c. 16.80%
N W T	a. $ 3,300,000 b. $ 2,600,000 c. 26.92%
YUKON	a. $ 953,000 b. $ 989,000 c. -3.64%

PART 3: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

ORGANIZATION

H of C	- independent administrative structure operating under control of Speaker - established 1961 by arrangement (not by statute)
NFLD	- independent administrative structure operating under control of Speaker - established pre 1970 by statute
P E I	- Legislative Assembly administered by Government
N S	- independent administrative structure operating under control of Speaker - established 1980 by Order-in-Council
N B	- independent administrative struction operating under control of Speaker - established 1981 by statute
QUÉ	- independent administrative structure operating under control of Speaker - established in 1979 by statute
ONT	- independent administrative structure operating under control of Speaker - established in 1975 by statute
MAN	- Legislative Assembly administration is part of Government
SASK	- independent administrative structure operating under control of Speaker - established in 1981 by statute
ALTA	- semi-independent administrative structure operating under control of Speaker - established in 1970 by statute which provides that operating procedures applicable to Government departments do not necessarily apply to L.A. - L.A. may adopt procedures determined by BOIE
B C	- independent administrative structure operating under control of Speaker - established in 1970 by Standing Orders of the House
N W T	- independent administrative structure operating under control of Speaker - established in 1979 by agreement with Territorial Commissioner
YUKON	- Legislative Assembly administered by Government

PART 3: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

EMPLOYEES OF THE LEGISLATURE

a. full time
b. sessional
c. status of employees
d. # earning >$30,000

H of C	a. 1796 approved person years b. 0 c. employees of H of C - no union d. unknown
NFLD	a. 39 b. 13 c. employees of L.A. (not civil servants) - no union d. 4
P E I	a. 0 b. 12 c. casual employees of L.A. - no union d. 0
N S	a. 18 b. 38 c. civil servants - no union d. 3
N B	a. 31 b. 35 c. employees of L.A. (not civil servants) - no union d. 4
QUÉ	a. 802 (inc. 170 in Prov.Aud.'s Office & 36 in Ombudsman's) b. 233 (inc. 2 in Prov. Aud.'s Office and 1 in Ombudsman's) c. civil servants - some employees-unionized d. 229 (inc. 103 in Prov. Aud.'s Office and 15 in Ombudsman's)
ONT	a. 250 b. 7 c. employees of L.A. (not civil servants) - no union d. 43
MAN	a. 20 b. 23 c. civil servants - no union d. 2
SASK	a. 14 b. 57 c. employees of L.A. (not civil servants) - some employees unionized d. 4
ALTA	a. 88 b. 12 c. civil servants - no union d. 6
B C	a. 56 b. 100 c. civil servants - no union d. 6
N W T	a. 11 b. 36 c. civil servants - some employees unionized d. 2
YUKON	a. 6 b. 3 c. civil servants - one employee unionized d. 1

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF LEGISLATURE

a. body responsible for financial management
b. composition of management body

H of C	a. Board of Internal Economy (BOIE) established pre 1970 b. Speaker is Chairman - 4 Ministers no Opposition representation
NFLD	a. BOIE - established pre 1970 by statute b. Speaker is Chairman - Deputy Speaker plus 3 Ministers - no Opposition representation
P E I	a. Standing Committee of House - established 1979 by resolution b. Speaker is Chairman - Opposition Leader and Government House Leader
N S	a. BOIE - established pre 1970 by statute b. Speaker is Chairman - 5 private Members from Governmenty Party - no Opposition representation
N B	a. BOIE - established 1980 under Standing Rules of House b. Speaker is Chairman - 2 Ministers plus 2 private Members from each of Government Party and Opposition Party
QUÉ	a. BOIE - established pre 1970 by statute b. Speaker is Chairman - 3 Ministers - no Opposition representation
ONT	a. BOIE - established 1975 by statute b. Speaker is Chairman - 3 Ministers plus 1 private Member from each party
MAN	a. BOIE - established pre 1970 by statute b. Speaker is Chairman - 2 Ministers - no Opposition representation
SASK	a. BOIE - established by statute 1981 b. Speaker is Chairman - 2 Ministers - 2 private Members from each of Government and official Opposition parties
ALTA	a. Standing Committee of House - established 1971 by resolution b. Speaker is Chairman - 4 private Members from Government Party plus 1 private Member from Opposition Party
B C	a. Speaker b. N/A
N W T	a. BOIE - established in 1979 b. Speaker is Chairman - 2 Ministers - 2 private Members, includes Chairman of Standing Committee on Finance
YUKON	a. BOIE - established 1978 by resolution b. Speaker is Chairman - Opposition Leader and Government Leader

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF LEGISLATURE

c. reporting relationship
d. average number of meetings per year

H of C	c. decisions are tabled in the House within 10 days of the start of each session d. 8 - 10 meetings
NFLD	c. BOIE does not report to House d. 15 meetings
P E I	c. Committee has authority to report to House d. 6 meetings
N S	c. BOIE does not report to House d. 8 - 10 meetings
N B	c. BOIE reports to House after each meeting - does not report when House is in recess d. 11 meetings
QUÉ	c. BOIE has authority to report to House - does so on ad hoc basis d. 14 meetings
ONT	c. BOIE does not report to House d. 14 meetings
MAN	c. BOIE makes annual report to House d. 12 meetings
SASK	c. BOIE has authority to report to House c. 12 meetings
ALTA	c. BOIE has authority to report to House - does so on ad hoc basis d. 8 meetings
B C	c. N/A d. N/A
N W T	c. BOIE does not report to House d. 6 meetings
YUKON	c. BOIE has authority to report to House - does so on ad hoc basis d. 4 meetings

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF LEGISLATURE

e. minutes of meetings
f. powers and duties of management body
g. Estimates reviewed by management body

H of C	e. become public when tabled in House	f. outlined in statute	g. H of C Estimates
NFLD	e. not published nor available to public	f. outlined in statute	g. L.A. Estimates - includes Ombudsman's Office
P E I	e. not published nor available to public	f. nowhere outlined	g. informal review of draft Estimates of L.A. only - formal review is by Treasury Board
N S	e. not published nor available to public	f. outlined in statute	g. BOIE does not review any Estimates
N B	e. not published nor available to public	f. outlined in Standing Rules of House	g. L.A. Estimates
QUÉ	e. not published nor available to public	f. outlined in statute	g. BOIE does not review any Estimates - Speaker personally reviews L.A.'s Estimates and forwards to Minister of Finance
ONT	e. available to public within 48 hours of meeting - published periodically	f. outlined in statute	g. L.A., Ombudsman, Provincial Auditor, Election Office, Election Finances Commission
MAN	e. not published nor available to public	f. outlined in statute	g. L.A., Election Office, Ombudsman
SASK	e. not published nor available to public	f. outlined in statute	g. L.A. Estimates and Legislative Library Estimates
ALTA	e. published and available to public	f. nowhere outlined	g. L.A. Estimates
B C	e. N/A	f. N/A	g. N/A
N W T	e. not published nor available to public	f. terms of reference agreed to by BOIE	g. L.A. Estimates
YUKON	e. not published nor available to public	f. outlined in resolution of House	g. L.A. Estimates

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ESTIMATES: REVIEW PROCEDURE

H of C	prepared by H of C Administrative Staff - preliminary approval by BOIE - delivered to Minister of Finance for final approval - included in Government Estimates & tabled in House by President of Treasury Board - referred to Standing Committee on Management and Members' Services - defended by Speaker and H of C staff
NFLD	prepared by Clerk and Speaker - approved by BOIE - delivered to Minister of Finance who includes in Government Estimates and tables in House - referred to Committee of Whole House - defended by Minister of Finance
P E I	prepared by Clerk - draft Estimates reviewed by BOIE and submitted to Treasury Board - Estimates approved by Treasury Board - tabled in House by Minister of Finance - referred to Committee of Whole House - defended by Premier
N S	prepared by Director of Administration - approved by Management Board - tabled in House by Minister of Management Board - referred to Committee of Whole House - defended by Speaker
N B	prepared by Clerk's Office - approved by BOIE - delivered to Minister of Finance for inclusion in Government Estimates - tabled in House by Minister of Finance - referred to Committee of Supply - defended by Premier
QUÉ	prepared by Administrative staff, approved by Speaker (not BOIE) - delivered to Minister of Finance for inclusion in Government Estimates - tabled in House by Minister of Finance - referred to Committee of Whole House - defended by Speaker
ONT	prepared by Administrative staff - approved by BOIE - delivered to Treasurer for inclusion in Government Estimates - tabled in House by Treasurer - referred to Standing Committee on General Government - defended by Speaker and other Board members
MAN	prepared by Clerk of Internal Economy - approved by BOIE - delivered to Minister of Finance for inclusion in Government Estimates - tabled in House by Minister of Finance - referred to Committee of Supply - defended by a Cabinet Minister (not necessarily Bd. member)
SASK	prepared by Clerk's Office - approved by BOIE - delivered to Minister of Finance for inclusion in Government Estimates - tabled in House by Minister of Finance - referred to either a Standing Committee or Committee on Estimates - defended by a Cabinet Minister who is on BOIE and who has been designated by Speaker
ALTA	prepared by internal committee of department heads and submitted to Dir. of Administration and Clerk Assistant for co-ordination - approved by BOIE - delivered to Cabinet Priority Committee for final review - tabled in House by Government House Leader as part of "Estimates of L.A. & Government" - referred to Committee of Supply - defended by Board members other than Speaker
B C	prepared by Speaker - forwarded to Treasury Board - included in Government Estimates - tabled in House by Minister of Finance - referred to Committee of Whole - defended by Provincial Secretary
N W T	prepared by Clerk - approved by BOIE - delivered to Commissioner for inclusion in Government Estimates - tabled in House by Minister of Finance - referred to Committee of Whole - defended by Speaker
YUKON	prepared by Clerk - approved by BOIE - delivered to Minister of Finance for inclusion in Government Estimates - tabled in House by Minister of Finance - referred to Committee of Whole House - defended by Government and Opposition Leaders

LEGISLATIVE OFFICES

a. Clerk's Office
b. Administration Office

H of C	a. 156 person years - includes Law, Committees, Journals, Table Research Branches, Parliamentary Relations, Information Services b. 590 person years - includes Comptroller, Human Resources, Reporting Services, Support Services, Internal Audit NOTE: Sergeant-at-Arms heads a 3rd branch with 1,050 person yrs. - includes Security, Restaurant, Members' Services & Purchasing
NFLD	a. 5 employees - 1 in Committees Branch b. included in Clerk's Office
P E I	a. 8 employees (all sessional) b. included in Clerk's Office
N S	a. 1 full time, 1 sessional employee b. 5 employees - includes Personnel and Finance
N B	a. 7 employees b. included in Clerk's Office
QUÉ	a. included in Administration Office b. 155 employees - includes Clerk's Office, Personnel and Finance
ONT	a. 21 employees - 10 in Committees Branch b. 31 employees - includes Personnel, Finance and Director's Office
MAN	a. 5 employees b. Personnel and Finance functions for L.A. are performed by Clerk of Internal Economy who is also Director of Administration for 2 Government ministries - he has staff of 11 but they are not all associated with L.A.
SASK	a. 11 full time b. included in Clerk's Office
ALTA	a. 13 employees b. included in Clerk's Office
B C	a. 1 full time - 3 sessional employees - 3 Table Officers retained on annual basis b. Personnel and Finance functions for L.A. performed by Speaker's Office
N W T	a. 11 employees b. included in Clerk's Office
YUKON	a. 5 full time - 2 sessional employees b. included in Clerk's Office

PART 3: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

LEGISLATIVE OFFICES

c. finance functions

H of C	- financial planning, management and accounting performed by H of C - related data support functions performed by Government department - no audit required by statute
NFLD	- all functions performed by Government department - audited by Provincial Auditor
P E I	- all functions performed by Government department - audited by Provincial Auditor
N S	- all functions performed by Government department - audited by Provincial Auditor
N B	- all functions performed by L.A. staff - no audit required by statute
QUÉ	- purchasing function performed by L.A. staff - all other functions performed by Government department - audited by Provincial Auditor
ONT	- accounting, purchasing, financial planning, internal audit, accounts payable, banking functions performed by L.A. - all other functions performed by Government department - audited by Provincial Auditor
MAN	- all functions performed by Government department - audited by Provincial Auditor
SASK	- purchasing and accounts payable functions performed by L.A. - all other functions performed by Government department - audited by Provincial Auditor
ALTA	- accounting and purchasing functions performed by L.A. - all other functions performed by Government department - audited by Provincial Auditor
B C	- all functions performed by Government department - audited by Provincial Auditor
N W T	- all functions performed by Government department - audited by Territorial Auditor
YUKON	- accounting functions performed by L.A. - all other functions performed by Government department - no audit required by statute

LEGISLATIVE OFFICES

d. Legislative Library
e. Hansard Reporting Services

H of C	d. 234 person years - $8,679,000 budget e. 161 person years - $4,700,000 budget - excludes printing costs - bilingual service provided in-house - printed by Queen's Printer - final House copy produced in 24 hours (36-72 hours for Committees)
NFLD	d. 3 employees - budget figure unavailable e. 9 full time and 6 part time employees - budget figure unavailable - no bilingual service - printed by Gov. department - final House copy produced in 24 hours (3-4 days for Committees)
P E I	d. Legislative Library collection is maintained by Provincial Library Service which is part of Department of Education e. no Hansard - proceedings are recorded on tape but only transcribed on request
N S	d. 3 employees - $124,000 budget e. 7 employees $268,800 budget - no bilingual service - printed by Government department - final House copy produced by morning following debate (2 days for Committees)
N B	d. Legislative Library not part of L.A. e. 18 employees - budget integrated in Clerk's Office vote - bilingual service provided through Government translation bureau - printed by commercial firm - several months required to produce final copy for House and Committees
QUÉ	d. 87 employees - $2,716,800 budget e. 82 employees - $2,952,500 budget - no bilingual service - - printed by commercial firm - final House and Committee copy produced in 48 hours
ONT	d. 73 employees - $2,564,100 budget e. 57 employees - $2,355,600 budget - no bilingual service - printed by commercial firm - final House copy produced in 48 hours (up to 10 days for Committees)
MAN	d. Legislative Library not part of L.A. e. 1 full time and 15 sessional employees - $350,200 budget - no bilingual service - printed by commercial firm - final House copy produced in 24 hours (3 days for Committees)
SASK	d. 11 employees - $360,170 budget e. 35 sessional employees - $480,000 budget - no bilingual service - printed by commercial firm - final House and Committee copy produced in 24 hours
ALTA	d. 24 employees - $922,430 budget e. 8 full time and 10 sessional employees - $633,637 budget - no bilingual service - printed by commercial firm - final House and Committee copy produced in 48 hours
B C	d. Legislative Library under jurisdiction of Speaker when House is in session and Provincial Secretary when House in recess - 34 employees - included in budget of Provincial Secretary e. 7 full time and 3 sessional employees - $443,000 budget - no bilingual service - printed by Queen's Printer - final House copy produced in 36 hours (Committees not printed)
N W T	d. no Legislative Library e. 1 full time and 14 sessional employees - $310,000 budget - no bilingual service - printed by commercial firm - final House copy produced in 4 days (Hansard does not cover Coms.)
YUKON	d. no Legislative Library e. 7 sessional employees - $120,900 budget - no bilingual service - transcribed and printed by commercial firm - final House copy produced in 48 hours (time to produce Committees is variable)

LEGISLATIVE OFFICES

f. Parliamentary Relations Office

H of C	- 20 person years - serves both H of C and Senate - budget of $1,867,000 for H of C section
NFLD	- none
P E I	- none
N S	- none
N B	- none
QUÉ	- 23 employees - budget of $688,400
ONT	- 10 employees - budget of $271,300
MAN	- none
SASK	- none
ALTA	- none
B C	- none
N W T	- 1 employee for whole Assembly - budget included in budget of person for whom she works
YUKON	- none

DOCUMENTATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

a. Manual of Administration
b. annual publications

H of C	a. currently being produced by H of C b. looseleaflet booklet outlining allowances and services updated and distributed to Members
NFLD	a. not produced by L.A. b. none produced
P E I	a. not produced b. none produced - Members provided with outline of allowances and services at time of election
N S	a. not produced by L.A. - use Government manual b. none produced
N B	a. not produced by L.A. - use Government manual b. none produced
QUÉ	a. currently being produced by L.A. b. booklet outlining allowances and services for Members
ONT	a. produced by L.A. (1980) b. booklet outlining allowances and services for Members - pension outline for Members - pension and insurance entitlements for Members - Library publications for Members
MAN	a. not produced by L.A. - use Government manual b. none produced
SASK	a. currently being produced by L.A. b. booklet outlining allowances and services for Members
ALTA	a. produced by L.A. (1980) b. report to Members from Hansard and Legislative Library
B C	a. currently being produced by L.A. b. none produced
N W T	a. produced by L.A. (1981) b. booklet outlining allowances and services for Members
YUKON	a. not produced by L.A. - use Government manual b. none produced

ANCILLARY ORGANIZATIONS CONNECTED TO LEGISLATURE

H of C	- none
NFLD	Ombudsman - reports to Speaker - budget included in L.A. Estimates Prov. Auditor - part of L.A. but reports directly to House and budget is dealt with by Government, not BOIE
P E I	- none
N S	Ombudsman - reports to Speaker - budget approved by Mgmt. Bd. Prov. Auditor - " " " " " " Election Office - " " " " " " Government House (L-G residence) - reports to Speaker Legislative Counsel - part of L.A.
N B	- none
QUÉ	Ombudsman - part of L.A. - budget included in L.A. Estimates ($1,345,000) - 37 employees Prov. Auditor - part of L.A. - budget included in L.A. Estimates ($6,454,000) - 172 employees
ONT	Ombudsman - reports to House through Speaker - budget approved by BOIE Prov. Auditor - not part of L.A. - budget approved by BOIE Election Office - budget included in L.A. Estimates Election Finances Commission - budget included in L.A. Estimates
MAN	Ombudsman - not part of L.A. - budget approved by BOIE Election Office - not part of L.A. - budget approved by BOIE
SASK	- none
ALTA	Ombudsman - not part of L.A. - budget reviewed by Stand. Com. Prov. Auditor - " " " " " " " Election Off. - " " " " " " "
B C	Ombudsman - reports to House through Speaker - has own budget approved by Treasury Board Prov. Auditor - reports to House through Minister of Finance
N W T	- none
YUKON	Election Office - between elections there is an Election Board of which the Clerk is secretary - budget for operation of the Board is included in L.A. Estimates

DATA/WORD PROCESSING SYSTEMS IN LEGISLATURE

H of C	currently setting up demonstration facility with potential for eventual establishment of an integrated systems network for all offices of the House - Admin. Office has data system for finance operations and word processor for Personnel Office - Law Clerk has access to legal information system - Members may acquire word processor through staff allowances - caucuses may rent systems out of operating funds provided by H of C
NFLD	- none
P E I	Legislative Counsel has word processing system and has statutes and regulations on data base
N S	- none
N B	Hansard has word processing system
QUÉ	Hansard has word processing system - Administrative Office has access to Government computer for finance operations
ONT	Administration Office has data system for finance operations and word processor for Personnel - Library has word processor and various information retrieval systems - Legislative Counsel, Clerk's Office, Hansard, Speaker's Office and Director of Administration's Office have word processing systems
MAN	Hansard has word procesing system - Legislative Counsel has word processing system and has statutes on data base - Administrative Office has access to Government computer for finance and personnel functions
SASK	word processing used for Votes & Orders and Routine Proceedings proposed word processing systems for Hansard word processing used by Legislative Counsel
ALTA	currently studying possibility of establishing an integrated systems network for all offices in the L.A. - Hansard has access to word processing through Government data centre - Library has information retrieval system through Government data centre - Legislative Counsel has word processing system
B C	Hansard has word processing system - caucuses have word processing systems - Library has information retrieval system - Legislative Counsel has statutes on data base
N W T	Hansard word processing system proposed
YUKON	Hansard has word processing system - Legislative Counsel has word processing system

MEDIA

a. coverage of Proceedings of House

H of C	H of C operates in-house verbatim video and audio coverage of House - commercial radio and TV may draw from House feed - print media have unlimited access - Speaker is responsible for media
NFLD	Speaker is responsible for media - no regular TV or radio coverage - cover Budget only if unanimous consent of House - print media have unlimited access
P E I	no body formally responsible for media - no regular TV or radio coverage - Budget and Opening only - print media have unlimited access
N S	Speaker is responsible for media - no regular TV coverage - Opening only - radio have unlimited access to Hansard feed - unlimited print media access
N B	BOIE responsible for media - no regular TV coverage - Opening only - radio have unlimited access by means of own feed - print media allowed unlimited access
QUÉ	Speaker responsible for media - House operates in-house verbatim video & audio coverage of House - commercial TV and radio may draw from House feed - print media have unlimited access
ONT	Speaker responsible for media - 9 permanently assigned TV positions in House - commercial networks allowed unlimited access to these positions - radio have unlimited access to Hansard feed - print media allowed unlimited access
MAN	Speaker responsible for media - verbatim TV coverage of Question Period - 1 commercial TV network records Q.P. and provides feed to rest of Province - radio have unlimited access to Hansard feed - print media permitted unlimited access
SASK	Committee on Communications, chaired by Speaker, responsible for media - verbatim TV coverage beginning Fall 1982, to be done in-house - radio coverage of Throne Speech and Budget - print media permitted unlimited access
ALTA	Speaker responsible for media - cable TV company covers entire proceedings live - does not provide feed to others - commercial TV given unlimited access - radio given unlimited access by means of own feed - print media given unlimited access
B C	Speaker responsible for media - no regular TV coverage - Budget and Opening only - radio may only draw Hansard feed on Budget and Opening - print media given unlimited access
N W T	Speaker responsible for media - no regular TV coverage - Budget and Opening only - radio may draw feed from House system for Budget and Opening only - print media given unlimited access
YUKON	Speaker responsible for media - TV allowed unlimited access - radio have unlimited access to Hansard feed - print media given unlimited access

PART 3: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

MEDIA

b. Press Gallery

H of C	266 members	- news agencies - 70 TV - 52 radio - 53 newspapers - 63 magazines - 13 free lance - 15
NFLD	12 members	- radio - 3 TV - 2 print - 2
P E I	6 - 7 members	- radio - 2-3 TV - 2 print - 2
N S	21 members	- radio - 10 TV - 4 print - 7
N B	approximately 16 members	- radio - 6 TV - 3 print - 7
QUÉ	79 members	- radio - 26 TV - 15 print - 26 cameras - 5 researchers - 7
ONT	51 members	- radio - 10 TV - 11 print - 30
MAN	unknown	
SASK	36 members	- radio - 14 TV - 2 print - 20
ALTA	28 members	- radio - 10 TV - 3 print - 15
B C	31 members	- radio - 8 TV - 9 print - 14
N W T	15 members	- radio 9 TV - 0 print - 6
YUKON	5 members	- radio - 2 TV - 1 print - 2

JURISDICTION OVER LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

H of C	Speaker has jurisdiction over all precincts of Parliament - granted pre 1970
NFLD	Speaker has jurisdiction over 2 floors of Building used by L.A. - rest of Building under jurisdiction of Department of Public Works
P E I	Speaker has jurisdiction over entire Legislative Building except portion designated an historic site (that part is controlled by Federal Government Department of Parks Canada)
N S	Speaker has jurisdiction over entire Legislative Building - granted in 1980
N B	Speaker has jurisdiction over entire Legislative Building - granted in 1980
QUÉ	Speaker has jurisdiction over entire Legislative Building - granted pre 1970
ONT	Speaker has jurisdiction over Chamber, Members' offices, Clerk, Administration, Hansard, Library, caucus offices, Committee rooms, hallways, restaurants - granted 1975 - rest of Building under jurisdiction of Government department and Premier
MAN	Speaker has jurisdiction over Chamber and all L.A. offices during sessions - rest of Building under jurisdiction of Government department - entire Building under jurisdiction of Government department in off-session periods
SASK	Government department has jurisdiction over entire Legislative Building, excluding Chamber (Speaker's jurisdiction)
ALTA	Premier has jurisdiction over entire Legislative Building, excluding Chamber (Speaker's jurisdiction)
B C	Speaker has jurisdiction over Chamber and legislative precincts - rest of Building under jurisdiction of Government department
N W T	no permanent Legislative Building - House travels - L.A. meets in hotel in capital - L.A. offices located in Government building
YUKON	Government department has jurisdiction over entire Legislative Building, excluding Chamber (Speaker's jurisdiction)

SECURITY IN LEGISLATURE

H of C	responsibility of Speaker - discharged by Sergeant-at-Arms - Sergeant-at-Arms deals with security both in Chamber and rest of Building - 216 person years - employees of House
NFLD	Department of Public Works is responsible for security in all areas of Legislative Building, except Chamber (responsibility of Sergeant-at-Arms) - Sergeant-at-Arms is employee of Legislative Assembly - 4 commissionaires are employees of Government
P E I	Clerk is responsible for security in all areas of Legislative Building except Chamber (Sergeant-at-Arms jurisdiction) - no security staff
N S	Speaker is responsible for security in entire Legislative Building - Sergeant-at-Arms in Chamber - 2 employees, employees are hired as commissionaires and paid for by Government department
N B	Speaker is responsible for security in entire Legislative Building - Sergeant-at-Arms in Chamber - 2 full time and 17 sessional employees - employees of Legislative Assembly
QUÉ	Speaker is responsible for security in entire Legislative Building - Sergeant-at-Arms supervises security staff in Chamber and in rest of Building - 80 employees - employees are civil servants (all L.A. staff are civil servants)
ONT	Speaker responsible for security in areas of Legislative Building under his jurisdiction, using security platoon provided by Solicitor General - Ministry of Solicitor General responsible for rest of Building - Sergeant-at-Arms in Chamber - 21 employees (civil servants (not part of L.A. staff)
MAN	Ministry of Government Services is responsible for security in entire Legislative Building except Chamber which is responsibility of Sergeant-at-Arms - number of employees unknown - employees are civil servants (not part of L.A. staff)
SASK	Government department is responsible for security in entire Legislative Building except Chamber (responsibility of Sergeant-at-Arms) - 11 sessional employees (commissionaires) - employees of L.A.
ALTA	Ministry of Solicitor General is responsible for security in entire Legislative Building except Chamber (responsibility of Sergeant-at-Arms) - 7-8 sessional employees - employees of L.A.
B C	responsibility shared by Speaker and B.C. Building Corporation - Speaker's responsibility discharged by Sergeant-at-Arms (responsible for Chamber) - Sergeant-at-Arms has 12 permanent and 17 sessional staff, employees of L.A. - B.C. Building Corporation has approximately 10 staff who are Crown employees
N W T	no permanent Legislative Building - Sergeant-at-Arms responsible for security in Chamber - 1 employee on sessional basis - sessional employee of L.A. (not civil servant)
YUKON	Department of Government Services is responsible for security in entire Legislative Building except Chamber (responsibility of Sergeant-at-Arms) - number of employees unknown - employees are civil servants

MAINTENANCE AND RENOVATION OF LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

H of C	Speaker is responsible - responsibility delegated to Sergeant-at-Arms - Department of Public Works carries out work for Sergeant-at Arms on cost recovery basis
NFLD	Department of Public Works is responsible
P E I	Department of Public Works is responsible, in conjunction with Parks Canada (Federal) who control part of Building
N S	Speaker is responsible - Ministry of Government Services carries out work for Speaker on cost recovery basis
N B	Speaker is responsible - Department of Supply and Services carries out work for Speaker
QUÉ	Speaker is responsible - Department of Public Works carries out carries out work for Speaker
ONT	Speaker is responsible for those areas of Legislative Building under his jurisdiction - Ministry of Government Services has jurisdiction for rest of Building - Ministry of Government Services carries out work for Speaker
MAN	Ministry of Government Services is responsible for entire Legislative Building
SASK	Ministry of Government Services is responsible for entire Legislative Building - renovation plans must be reviewed by Building Committee of which Clerk is a member
ALTA	Ministry of Government Services is responsible for entire Legislative Building
B C	Ministry of Government Services and B.C. Building Corporation are responsible for entire Legislative Building
N W T	N/A
YUKON	Department of Public Works is responsible for entire Legislative Building

PART 4

HOUSE STATISTICS

Between January 1, 1981 and September 1, 1982 general elections were held in 6 provinces (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Québec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan) and the Yukon. Between September 1, 1982 and the date of publication of this edition of "Canadian Legislatures", elections also took place in P.E.I., New Brunswick and Alberta. Statistics relating to these elections were unavailable by publication date and will be included in the 1983 edition.

Some interesting facts emerge from an analysis of the composition of the newly elected Houses, compared to the Houses as they existed prior to the elections.

Change in Composition

In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Québec, Ontario and the Yukon the same Government was returned to power after the most recent election. Governments changed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

With the exception of the Yukon, the number of Members elected for the first time is larger in jurisdictions where the Government changed hands:

Chart A: Number of Newly-Elected Members

Jurisdiction	Newly-Elected Members
Nova Scotia	9/52 (17.30%)
Newfoundland	10/52 (19.23%)
Ontario	28/125 (22.40%)
Québec	43/122 (35.24%)
Manitoba	24/57 (42.16%)
Yukon	9/16 (56.25%)
Saskatchewan	38/64 (59.37%)

Average Age

The average age of legislators in the 7 Houses at the time of the most recent elections varied from a low of 39 in the Yukon to a high of 47.41 in Nova Scotia. Looking at comparable figures in the 7 jurisdictions at the time of the election preceding the most recent one, the average age ranged between 40.72 in Newfoundland and 47.67 in Ontario. The largest variations took place in Nova Scotia which increased by 3.79 and the Yukon which decreased by 3.25:

Chart B: Average Age

Jurisdiction	Present House	Previous House	Change
Nova Scotia	47.41	43.62	+3.79
Ontario	47.25	47.67	-0.42
Manitoba	44.70	46.27	-1.57
Québec	43.95	41.35	+2.60
Newfoundland	43.83	40.72	+3.11
Saskatchewan	41.16	41.88	-0.72
Yukon	39.00	42.25	-3.25

As a general rule, the greater the number of newly-elected Members the more likely the average age of the House will be reduced. This is reflected in the statistics which show that the average age in the 3 jurisdictions with the largest number of new Members (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon) all experienced declines in the average age of their Members, while the remaining jurisdictions reflected increases (with the exception of Ontario which registered a slight decrease from 47.67 - 47.25). Correspondingly, it appears that a change in Government is more likely to bring about a House with younger Members than is the return to power of the same party.

Years of Service

The average years of service at the time of the most recent general election increased in 4 jurisdictions, in comparison with figures at the start of the previous parliament (Nova Scotia, Yukon, Québec, Newfoundland).

Average length of service varies from a low of 2.26 years in Saskatchewan to a high of 7.14 years in Ontario:

Chart C: Average Years of Service

Jurisdiction	Present House	Previous House	Change
Ontario	7.14	7.19	-0.05
Nova Scotia	5.55	3.46	+2.09
Manitoba	5.50	6.10	-0.60
Newfoundland	5.34	3.57	+1.77
Québec	4.25	2.35	+1.90
Yukon	2.87	1.81	+1.06
Saskatchewan	2.26	5.55	-3.29

Professional Backgrounds

The professional backgrounds of Members have been divided into 5 categories: farming, business, law, education and "other".

As in previous years, the professional and occupational backgrounds of elected Members varies widely, both within a particular jurisdiction and between legislatures.

Farming remains the predominant occupation in Saskatchewan, although business has replaced education as the second most common profession:

Saskatchewan

Present House		Previous House	
farming	20	farming	22
business	16	business	8
law	7	law	6
education	7	education	14
other	8	other	5
information unavailable	6	information unavailable	6

In Manitoba the recent change in Government has altered the mix of professional backgrounds. In the previous House farming was the predominant occupation, followed closely by business. In the present Legislature, farming and business have both declined and most Members have backgrounds in the field of education or in professions not represented by the 4 specific categories:

Manitoba

Present House		Previous House	
farming	9	farming	14
business	7	business	13
law	8	law	8
education	11	education	7
other	17	other	6
information unavailable	7	information unavailable	9

The professional mix of the present Yukon Legislature remains basically unchanged from the situation immediately preceding the most recent election:

Yukon

Present House		Previous House	
farming	0	farming	0
business	7	business	8
law	1	law	1
education	1	education	1
other	7	other	5
information unavailable	0	information unavailable	1

Québec has a lower proportion of Members from farming and business backgrounds than Ontario and most of the Western provinces. In the present House the most common background is education, followed by "other" and law. There has been an increase of both lawyers and educators from the previous House:

Québec

Present House		Previous House	
farming	4	farming	4
business	20	business	17
law	28	law	24
education	37	education	24
other	29	other	35
information unavailable	4	information unavailable	6

In Ontario the most striking differences between the present House and the previous one are the increase in the number of Members with business backgrounds and the decrease in the number not falling within one of the 4 identified categories. The number of Members with backgrounds in farming has increased by 6 and the proportion in law and education have remained approximately the same:

Ontario

Present House		Previous House	
farming	19	farming	13
business	35	business	26
law	22	law	19
education	23	education	20
other	24	other	47
information unavailable	2	information unavailable	0

Only 9 Members of the present Nova Scotia Legislature were not Members of the previous House. Consequently the mix of professional backgrounds did not undergo a radical change. Business, law and "other" professions remain the most prevalent:

Nova Scotia

Present House		Previous House	
farming	5	farming	4
business	10	business	13
law	10	law	10

	Present House	Previous House
education	9	8
other	18	15
information unavailable	0	2

Very little change took place in the occupational mix of Members of the Newfoundland Legislature. Education remains the predominant profession, along with occupations not falling into the four listed categories. There are an above-average number of Members in Newfoundland where information regarding their professional backgrounds was unavailable and this must be borne in mind when assessing the breakdown:

Newfoundland

	Present House	Previous House
farming	1	1
business	8	8
law	5	4
education	13	10
other	13	12
information unavailable	12	17

Educational Background

With respect to education, Members have been divided into 3 categories - those with secondary school education, those with some university training, and those with post-graduate backgrounds.

Looking first at the total figures for all 7 recently-elected Houses, it appears that Members in these jurisdictions are becoming better educated.

Chart D: Education Level: Total for 7 Jurisdictions

	Present Houses	Previous Houses
secondary	129 (26.43%)	141 (29.80%)
post-secondary	159 (32.58%)	155 (32.76%)
post-graduate	176 (36.06%)	145 (30.65%)
information unavailable	24 (4.91%)	32 (6.76%)

The proportion of Members with strictly secondary school education has declined by 3.37%, while those with university training have remained virtually unchanged. On the other hand, the proportion of Members with post-graduate level education has increased by 5.41%.

The greatest proportion of Members with strictly secondary school education are in the Yukon and Saskatchewan. Québec and Newfoundland have the lowest proportion of Members in this category. Québec and Ontario experienced the greatest decline as a result of the last election.

Chart E: Members with Secondary School Education

Jurisdiction	Present House		Previous House		Change
Yukon	11	(68.75%)	8	(50.00%)	+18.75%
Saskatchewan	27	(42.18%)	25	(40.98%)	+ 1.20%
Ontario	40	(32.00%)	48	(38.40%)	- 6.40%
Manitoba	17	(29.82%)	20	(35.08%)	- 5.26%
Nova Scotia	13	(25.00%)	15	(28.84%)	- 3.84%
Newfoundland	11	(21.15%)	9	(17.30%)	+ 3.85%
Québec	10	(8.19%)	16	(14.54%)	- 6.35%

Comparing the present Houses, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia have the largest proportion of Members with post-secondary education. The two jurisdictions were also the leaders in this category when the previous Houses are compared, followed by the Yukon and Manitoba. Ontario experienced the largest percentage increase in this category.

Chart F: Members with Post-Secondary Education

Jurisdiction	Present House		Previous House		Change
Newfoundland	23	(44.23%)	20	(38.46%)	+ 5.77%
Nova Scotia	21	(40.38%)	20	(38.46%)	+ 1.92%
Saskatchewan	22	(34.37%)	20	(32.78%)	+ 1.59%
Ontario	42	(33.60%)	32	(25.60%)	+ 8.00%
Manitoba	17	(28.82%)	20	(35.08%)	- 6.26%
Québec	30	(24.59%)	37	(33.63%)	- 9.04%
Yukon	4	(25.00%)	6	(37.50%)	-12.50%

Québec has almost twice as large a proportion of Members with post-graduate education as any of the other 6 jurisdictions. Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Ontario all experienced an increase in the number of Members in this category as a result of the last election.

Chart G: Members with Post-Graduate Education

Jurisdiction	Present House		Previous House		Change
Québec	78	(63.93%)	50	(45.45%)	+18.48%
Manitoba	20	(35.08%)	15	(26.31%)	+ 8.77%
Nova Scotia	18	(34.61%)	17	(32.69%)	+ 1.92%
Ontario	41	(32.80%)	40	(32.00%)	+ 0.80%

Jurisdiction	Present House	Previous House	Change
Newfoundland	9 (17.30%)	10 (19.22%)	- 1.97%
Saskatchewan	9 (14.06%)	12 (19.67%)	- 5.61%
Yukon	1 (6.25%)	1 (6.25%)	0

Previous Political Experience

An increasing number of legislators in the 7 jurisdictions previously held elective office at the municipal level. Statistics are unavailable for Saskatchewan, but the total number of Members with municipal backgrounds in the other 6 jurisdictions increased to 124 in present Houses from 98 in the corresponding previous Houses (a 26.53% increase). Ontario has the largest proportion and their percentage figure has increased significantly as a result of the last election. Québec has a comparatively low proportion of Members in this category.

Chart H: Members with Previous Municipal Experience

Jurisdiction	Present House	Previous House	Change
Ontario	59 (47.20%)	45 (36.00%)	+11.20%
Manitoba	17 (29.82%)	20 (35.08%)	- 5.26%
Nova Scotia	14 (26.92%)	11 (21.15%)	+ 5.77%
Newfoundland	10 (19.23%)	7 (13.46%)	+ 5.77%
Québec	22 (18.03%)	12 (10.90%)	+ 7.13%
Yukon	2 (12.50%)	3 (18.75%)	- 6.25%

There continue to be comparatively few politicians currently holding office at the provincial or territorial level with previous elective experience in the House of Commons. Considering all 7 jurisdictions, a total of 4 Members fall in this category. The number was 5 Members in the previous Houses.

Women Members

Although the number of women Members continues to be disproportionately low, the most recent elections saw an increase in numbers in 6 of the 7 jurisdictions under consideration. Only Ontario experienced a decrease. The total for all 7 jurisdictions has increased from 19 to 32, a rise of 68.42%.

Chart I: Women Members

Jurisdiction	Present House	Previous House
Québec	8	4
Ontario	6	7
Manitoba	6	3

Jurisdiction	Present House	Previous House
Saskatchewan	5	1
Yukon	3	2
Newfoundland	3	2
Nova Scotia	1	0

PART 4: HOUSE STATISTICS

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE

a. number of elected Members c. date of last redistribution of seats
b. distribution of Members d. average number of sitting days per yr.

H of C	a. 282 b. Government 146 - Opposition 100 - 3rd Party 32 - Independent 1 - Vacant 3 c. 1976 d. 146 days
NFLD	a. 52 b. Government 44 - Opposition 8 c. 1979 d. 97 days
P E I	a. 32 b. Government 21 - Opposition 10 - Vacant 1 c. 1962-63 d. 40 days
N S	a. 52 b. Government 37 - Opposition 13 - 3rd Party 1 - 4th Party 1 c. 1978 d. 80 days
N B	a. 58 b. Government 31 - Opposition 26 - vacant 1 c. 1974 d. 65 days
QUÉ	a. 122 b. Government 78 - Opposition 43 - Independent 1 c. 1981 d. 90 days
ONT	a. 125 b. Government 70 - Opposition 33 - 3rd Party 21 - vacant 1 c. 1975 d. 106 days
MAN	a. 57 b. Government 34 - Opposition 23 c. 1980 d. 90 days
SASK	a. 64 b. Government 55 - Opposition 9 c. 1980 d. 53 days
ALTA	a. 79 b. Government 73 - Opposition 3 - 3rd Party (NDP) 1 - 3rd Party (WCC) 1 - Independent 1 c. 1979 d. 80 days
B C	a. 57 b. Government 31 - Opposition 26 c. 1979 d. 89 days
N W T	a. 22 b. Consensus Government c. 1979 d. 60 days
YUKON	a. 16 b. Government 9 - Opposition 6 - Independent 1 c. 1982 d. 40 days

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

a. number of Standing Committees
b. number of Select Committees
c. Committee budget approval mechanism

H of C	a. 24 (includes 4 joint with Senate) b. 4 c. Committees do not have budgets - individual Committees establish requirements and H of C absorbs all costs - BOIE does not approve expenditures
NFLD	a. 6 b. 4 c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE
P E I	a. 12 b. 0 c. individual Committees do not have separate budgets - lump sum is placed in L.A. Estimates and distributed to individual Committees as required - method of distribution is determined by BOIE
N S	a. 15 b. 5 c. Committee budgets are approved by Management Board
N B	a. 11 b. 5 c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE
QUÉ	a. 25 b. 2 c. individual Committees do not have separate budgets - lump sum is placed in L.A. Estimates and distributed to individual Committees as required
ONT	a. 8 b. 1 c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE
MAN	a. 11 b. 0 c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE
SASK	a. 10 b. 0 c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE
ALTA	a. 8 b. 5 c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE
B C	a. 9 b. 0 c. Committee budgets are approved by Speaker
N W T	a. 4 b. 4 c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE
YUKON	a. 3 b. 0 c. individual Committees do not have separate budgets - lump sum is placed in L.A. Estimates and distributed to individual Committees as required

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

d. staffing of Committees

H of C	- 1 Clerk per Committee - Library research staff available to Committees - Committees may receive authority to hire outside consultants from House but generally only do so if appropriate Library research staff not available
NFLD	- 1 Clerk per Committee - Committees have authority to hire outside consultants but only do so if Clerk unable to provide adequate assistance
P E I	- support staff provided by Clerk's Office as required, on request of Chairman - Committees have authority to hire outside consultants but do not do so
N S	- 1 secretary per Committee - additional staff seconded from Government departments as required - Committees have authority to hire outside consultants but do not do so
N B	- Clerk of the House and Clerk Assistant provide any required assistance to Committees - Committees have authority to hire outside consultants but the practice has stopped
QUÉ	- Clerk's Office provides staff to Committees as required - Library research staff is available to Committees - Committees have authority to hire outside consultants, subject to prior approval of BOIE - staffing methods are currently under review
ONT	- 1 Clerk per Committee - secretarial assistance provided by the L.A. Administration Office - Library research staff available to Committees on request of Chairman - Committees have authority to hire outside consultants, subject to guidelines established by BOIE
MAN	- Clerk's Office provides staff to Committees - Committees have authority to hire outside consultants but do not do so
SASK	- Clerk's Office provides staff to Committees - Committees have authority to hire outside consultants subject to availability of funds in Committee budget
ALTA	- 1 Clerk per Committee - Committees provided with secretarial assistance - caucus offices and Library Research Staff provide research assistance - Committees have authority to hire outside consultants but rarely do so
B C	- Committees have no staff unless authorized by House, except Crown Corporation Reporting Committee which has staff of 5
N W T	- Clerk's Office provides staff to Committees - Committees have authority to hire outside consultants and frequently do so, subject to approval of BOIE
YUKON	- Clerk's Office provides Clerk and secretary to Committees - Committees have authority to hire outside consultants

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

a. number of public bills passed 1982 c. number of public bills passed 1980
b. " " " " 1981 d. " " " " 1979
e. " " " " 1978

H of C	a. 37 b. 41	c. 45 d. 15 e. 50
NFLD	a. 16 b. 90	c. 44 d. 54 e. 81
P E I	a. 36 b. 40	c. 54 d. 20 e. 25
N S	a. 64 b. 69	c. 65 d. 60 e. 43
N B	a. 79 b. 90	c. 66 d. 79 e. 94
QUÉ	a. 43 b. 33	c. 39 d. 87 e. 100
ONT	a. 43 b. 74	c. 84 d. 115 e. 106
MAN	a. 59 b. 41	c. 81 d. 51 e. 50
SASK	a. 28 b. 113	c. 124 d. 106 e. 43
ALTA	a. 41 b. 97	c. 91 d. 73 e. 74
B C	a. 64 b. 30	c. 60 d. 35 e. 39
N W T	a. 20 b. 43	c. 41 d. 20 e. 43
YUKON	a. 9 b. 20	c. 59 d. 29 e. 21

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

a. guidelines for Ministers
b. guidelines for Private Members

H of C	a. established in mid-1970s by Prime Minister's Office - no statutory requirement b. none
NFLD	a. established in 1972 by statute b. established in 1972 by statute
P E I	a. none b. none
N S	a. none - in process of establishing b. none - in process of establishing
N B	a. established in 1979 by statute b. established in 1979 by statute
QUÉ	a. established in 1978 by Premier's Office - no statutory requirement b. none
ONT	a. established in 1972 by Premier's Office - no statutory requirement b. none
MAN	a. established pre 1970 by statute b. established pre 1970 by statute
SASK	a. established in 1979 by statute b. established in 1979 by statute
ALTA	a. none b. none
B C	a. established in 1974 by statute b. none
N W T	a. established in 1974 by ordinance b. established 1974 by ordinance
YUKON	a. established in 1976 by ordinance b. established in 1980 by ordinance

PART 5 ELECTION FINANCING

Some form of election financing legislation is in place in the Federal Parliament, both territories and all provinces, with the exception of P.E.I. This would appear to reflect a feeling on the part of the majority of our country's elected politicians that Governments and legislatures should play an active role in the financial conduct of elections, and that political candidates and parties should be held to some degree of public accountability.

Although only one jurisdiction has not yet enacted legislation governing election finances, the statistics contained in this part of the Study show the wide diversity of approach taken by legislative bodies in determining how and to what degree law makers should become involved in the process.

Administration

Historically, election finance regulation, if done at all, was included as part of the overall conduct of general elections. The Chief Electoral Officer of the jurisdiction was charged with administering any financing provisions, together with all other aspects of the election. The Chief Electoral Officer still has this responsibility in five provincial legislatures (Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Newfoundland) and the House of Commons. In the Northwest Territories the Federal Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for administration of the Election Ordinance.

In all other jurisdictions some form of statutorally appointed body has been given power to administer the Act. In Ontario a Commission comprised of a Chairman, the Chief Election Officer, a bencher from the Law Society of Upper Canada, and representatives appointed by provincial party leaders collectively administer the Election Finances Reform Act. In Manitoba the Elections Commission has the same composition, except that the provincial law society has no representation. In Québec and New Brunswick the Supervisor or Director General of Political Financing has administrative responsibility and is advised by a Committee comprised in New Brunswick of the Chief Election Officer and political party appointees, and only political party appointees in the case of Québec. It is interesting to note that in Québec one appointee from each eligible party must be an elected Member. On the other hand, elected Members are specifically excluded from membership in New Brunswick and Ontario. The Yukon Territory has an Election Board made up of 3 persons appointed by the Territorial Commissioner, and this Board is responsible for administration of the Ordinance.

In all jurisdictions where the CEO administers election finances, the Attorney General or Minister of Justice has responsibility for enforcing the provisions of the Act. In the case of Alberta, the Attorney General requires the consent of the Chief Election Officer. On the other hand, in the four provinces which have separate administrative bodies the Attorney General does not have as wide authority. In Ontario and New Brunswick the Attorney General is responsible for enforcement, but may prosecute only with the consent of the Commission on Election Contributions and Expenses or the Supervisor of Political Financing; in Québec, Manitoba and the Yukon the body responsible for administration has the power to prosecute under the Act without any input from the Attorney General.

Jurisdictions may generally be divided among those which:

(1) regulate contribution levels
(2) control campaign expenditures, and
(3) do not regulate either.

Contributions

New Brunswick, Québec, Ontario and Alberta all limit the amount eligible contributors may donate annually to registered parties, candidates or constituency associations. In the case of contributions to political parties, the levels vary from $2,000 annually in Ontario (plus an additional $2,000 during an election period) to $15,000 (plus $15,000 during an election period) in Alberta. In Québec and New Brunswick the total contribution level for political parties, candidates and constituency associations is limited annually to $3,000 and $6,000 respectively. In Ontario an eligible contributor may make additional payments of $500 to each candidate or constituency association, to a maximum of $2,000 annually plus an equivalent amount during an election period. In Alberta these figures are $750 to each candidate or constituency association to a maximum of $3,750, plus $1,500 each to a maximum of $7,500 during an election period. Québec and Manitoba are the only jurisdictions which limit the class of person eligible to contribute. Corporate donors are excluded in both jurisdictions and trade unions are prohibited from contributing in Québec.

The House of Commons and five provinces have encouraged election contributions by including provisions in their In-Tax Acts which allow contributors to claim a tax credit for a portion of their donations. Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick have provisions identical to those in the Federal Act, while Québec and Alberta have developed different formulae. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and both territorial legislatures do not provide a tax credit. In Ontario the credit is available only to individual contributors, although corporate donors are allowed a less generous tax deduction.

Expenditures

In the five jurisdictions which control expenditures of election funds (House of Commons, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Québec and Saskatchewan), separate rules govern expenditures by political parties and candidates or constituency associations.

Looking first at political parties, each registered party may spend from a low of 25¢ per elector in Québec to a high of 85¢ per elector in New Brunswick in each riding where a candidate representing that party is running for election. Allowable expenditures by candidates or constituency associations is determined by a formula based on the number of electors in the riding. The House of Commons, Nova Scotia and Québec do not place an upper limit on the total expenditures by candidates. This figure is restricted to $20,000 in New Brunswick. In Saskatchewan a fixed minimum expenditure limit level is established but maximum levels are based solely on the formula.

Some legislatures have enacted provisions specifically regulating advertising expenditures. Political parties are restricted to 25¢ per elector in Ontario, 40¢ per elector in Manitoba, $25,000 per year in New Brunswick and $98,228 per year in Saskatchewan. Candidates or constituency associations have allowable advertising levels varying from $200 per year in New Brunswick to $98,228 per year in Saskatchewan and 25¢ per elector in Manitoba and Ontario. In Ontario and the House of Commons advertising is not permitted on the last two days of an election campaign period, and may not be started until the 29th day before a federal election and the 23rd day before an election in Ontario.

Six and one half hours of free broadcast time is divided among all registered parties in a federal election. If the parties can not come to an agreement on how to divide this block of time the CRTC will intervene to assist. In Québec and New Brunswick the media is allowed to provide advertising space and time free of charge, but must do so on an equal basis for each registered party.

Reporting Requirements

All jurisdictions require the filing of reports by candidates and/or constituency associations after each general election. The time allowed for filing varies as follows:

1 month - Manitoba
2 months - House of Commons, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Yukon, Nova Scotia, Québec
3 " - Alberta, Saskatchewan
4 " - Northwest Territories, Newfoundland
6 " - Ontario

Registered parties must also file post-election reports in the House of Commons, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Québec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In addition to the reports relating to elections, the House of Commons and six provincial legislatures require some form of periodic reporting by parties and/or constituency associations. Registered parties are required to file annual reports in the House of Commons, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and semi-annual reports in New Brunswick and Québec. Constituency associations must report annually in New Brunswick, Québec, Ontario and Alberta. In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories there are no regular reporting requirements other than the post-election reports.

Each report must include a list of expenditures made by the party, candidate or constituency association. In the House of Commons and Québec only individual expenditures in excess of $25 need be listed. Contributions must be listed in reports from all jurisdictions except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and the Yukon. Minimum individual contribution levels are established in Ontario ($10), Manitoba and Northwest Territories ($25), Alberta ($40) and the House of Commons, New Brunswick and Québec ($100). In the case of the House of Commons total numbers of donors and total amounts received must be listed in the categories of individuals, unions and corporations. In Québec the total of all contributions of less than $10 must be included in the report.

Individual contributors' names must be included in the reports if their donations were more than:

$ 25 - Northwest Territories
$100 - House of Commons, New Brunswick, Québec, Ontario, Saskatchewan
$250 - Manitoba
$375 - Alberta

Public Funding

The majority of jurisdictions which have some form of election financing legislation provide financial reimbursement to candidates who poll above a certain % of votes in the election. Public funding of this kind is not available in Newfoundland, Manitoba, British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The minimum % of votes required to qualify for the subsidy is 15% in the House of Commons, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 20% in New Brunswick and Québec.

If a candidate polls the required minimum number of votes, the level of reimbursement is usually based on a figure multiplied by the number of electors in the riding, to a maximum of the actual expenses incurred by the candidate. The House of Commons and New Brunswick make additional provision for mailing costs. Saskatchewan permits public funding of parties whose candidates poll 15% of the votes. The level of funding in Saskatchewan is equal to 1/3 of the actual expenses, to a maximum of $98,228.

New Brunswick and Québec are the only jurisdictions which provide political parties with annual allowances paid out of provincial funds. In Québec the allowance is restricted to those parties represented in the National Assembly, while in New Brunswick the allowance also includes registered parties that fielded a minimum 10 candidates in the previous general election.

Offenses

Each statute provides penalties to contributors, political parties, candidates or constituency associations for violations of various financing provisions. Offenses may be divided into five main categories:

1. exceeding expenditure limits
   Exceeding expenditure limits can result in fines against political parties ranging from a maximum of $1,000 in Québec to $25,000 in the House of Commons. Candidates in Nova Scotia who are found to have exceeded expenditure limits are prohibited from holding office for five years and, if elected, the election is declared void. The

election is also declared void in New Brunswick if the suffessful candidate has offended the limits.

2. exceeding contribution limits

   Corporations or trade unions found guilty of making contributions in excess of the allowable levels are subject to fines of up to $10,000 in Ontario and New Brunswick. Individuals may be fined up to $1,000 in Ontario and New Brunswick and up to $25,000 in Québec. In Alberta the penalty is equal to the amount by which the contribution exceeds the permitted level.

3. failure to file reports

   Candidates who fail to file reports required by statute are ineligible to hold office in Northwest Territories, Québec, Alberta and Nova Scotia. Fines are also imposed in Newfoundland ($10 per day), Québec ($500), Ontario ($1,000), Manitoba ($1,000), Saskatchewan ($5,000), Alberta ($1,000) and Yukon ($2,000). Political parties that violate the filing provisions may be fined up to $25,000 in the House of Commons, $1,000 in Ontario and Manitoba, $2,000 in the Yukon and $5,000 in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

4. reporting false information

   Reporting false information on returns can result in fines of between $100 and $5,000 for candidates and between $1,000 and $25,000 for registered parties. In addition, elections won by candidates who are found to have filed reports containing false information are declared void in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

5. other violations of the Act

   Several statutes provide for fines for offenses not outlined above. These vary from a maximum of $1,000 for individuals guilty of general violations in Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, New Brunswick and Québec, to a fine of up to $25,000 for violations of the broadcast provisions of the federal Act.

NOTE: Some information in this Part was obtained from "A Comparative Survey of Election Finance Legislation", 1978 and 1981, produced by the Ontario Commission on Election Contributions & Expenses.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

H of C	Canada Elections Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. 14 (1st supp.) as amended by S.C. 1973-74, 21-22 Eliz.II, c. 51
NFLD	The Election Act, R.S.N. 1970, c. 106, s. 112-121
PEI	N/A
NS	Elections Act, R.S.N.S. 1967, c. 83, as amended 1969, c. 40
NB	Political Process Financing Act, S.N.B. 1978, c. P-9.3
QUÉ	An Act to Govern the Financing of Political Parties R.S.Q. 1979, c. f-2
ONT	Election Finances Reform Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 134
MAN	The Election Finances Act, S.M. 1980, c. 68
SASK	The Election Act, R.S. Sask. 1978, c. E-6, as amended S.S. 1980-81, c. 53
ALTA	The Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act, R.S.Alta. 1980, c. E-3, as amended S. Alta. 1982, c. 16, 17
BC	The Provincial Election Act, R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 103
NWT	Election Ordinance, 1978, 1978, c. 3
YUKON	Election Ordinance, 1977, 1977 (2nd) c. 3, s. 96-98

ADMINISTRATION

1. body responsible for administering legislation
2. composition of administrative body

H of C	1. Chief Election Officer 2. N/A
NFLD	1. Chief Election Officer 2. N/A
P E I	N/A
N S	1. Chief Election Officer 2. N/A
N B	1. Supervisor of Political Financing 2. Advisory Committee to Supervisor consisting of Supervisor as Chairman who is appointed by Lieut.Gov.-in-Council on recommendation of the L.A. - Chief Election Officer - 2 representatives from each party in L.A. chosen by Party Leader (cannot be MPP)
QUÉ	1. Director General of Financing 2. Advisory Committee consisting of Director as Chairman who is appointed by the Premier with approval of 2/3 of the House - 2 representatives from each party in L.A. chosen by Party Leader (1 from each party must be MNA)
ONT	1. Commission on Election Contributions and Expenses 2. Chairman appointed by Lieut.Gov.-in-Council - Chief Election Officer - 2 representatives from each party in L.A. who nominated candidates in 50% of ridings in last election, chosen by Party Leader (not MPPs) - 1 bencher of Law Society of Upper Can.
MAN	1. The Elections Commission 2. Chairman appointed by Lieut.-Gov.-in-Council - Chief Election Officer - 2 representatives from each party having at least 4 seats in L.A., chosen by Party Leader
SASK	1. Chief Election Officer 2. N/A
ALTA	1. Chief Election Officer 2. N/A
B C	1. Chief Election Officer 2. N/A
N W T	1. Chief Election Officer of Canada 2. N/A
YUKON	1. Election Board 2. 3 Members appointed by Commissioner of Yukon Territories

PART 5: ELECTION FINANCING

ADMINISTRATION

3. adjustment of monetary levels
4. body responsible for enforcement

H of C	3. statutory amendment 4. Minister of Justice
NFLD	3. N/A 4. Attorney General
P E I	N/A
N S	3. automatically adjusted in accordance with changes in CPI 4. Attorney General
N B	3. statutory amendment 4. Attorney General with consent of Supervisor of Political Financing
QUÉ	3. statutory amendment 4. Director General of Financing
ONT	3. statutory amendment 4. Attorney General with consent of the Commission on Election Contributions and Expenses
MAN	3. by regulations 4. The Elections Commission
SASK	3. by regulations 4. Attorney General
ALTA	3. statutory amendment 4. Attorney General with consent of Chief Election Officer
B C	3. N/A 4. Attorney General
N W T	3. N/A 4. Chief Election Officer of Canada
YUKON	3. N/A 4. Elections Board

CONTRIBUTIONS

1. who may contribute?
2. limitations a. annually to registered parties
b. annually to registered constit. assoc./candidate

H of C	1. individual, corporation, trade union 2. a. none b. none
NFLD	1. individual, corporation, trade union 2. a. none b. none
P E I	N/A
N S	1. individual, corporation, trade union 2. a. none b. none
N B	1. individual, corporation, trade union 2. a. combined with b. to total of $6,000 b. combined with a. to total of $6,000
QUÉ	1. individuals only 2. a. combined with b. to total of $3,000 b. combined with a. to total of $3,000
ONT	1. individual, corporation, trade union 2. a. $2,000 plus $2,000 during election period b. $500 each, not to exceed $2,000 per party plus $500 each, not to exceed $2,000 per party during election period
MAN	1. individuals, trade unions only 2. a. none b. none
SASK	1. individual, corporation, trade union 2. a. none b. none
ALTA	1. individual, corporation, trade union 2. a. $15,000 plus $15,000 during election period b. $750 each, not to exceed $3,750 per party plus $1,500 each, not to exceed $7,500 per party during election period
B C	1. individual, corporation, trade union 2. a. none b. none
N W T	1. individual, corporation, trade union 2. a. none b. none
YUKON	1. individual, corporation, trade union 2. a. none b. none

CONTRIBUTIONS

3. income tax credit/deduction
   - a. formula
   - b. available to

H of C	a. 75% of total contributions up to $100 + $75 plus 50% of contributions from $100 to $550 + the lesser of (i) $500 and (ii) $300 + 1/3 of amount by which the contribution exceeds $550 b. individual, corporation
NFLD	a. no tax credit or deduction b. N/A
P E I	N/A
N S	a. no tax credit or deduction b. N/A
N B	a. same as H of C b. individual, corporation
QUÉ	a. 50% of contributions up to $100 + 25% of contributions between $100 and $200 b. individuals
ONT	a. same as H of C b. individuals entitled to credit - corporation may claim deduction
MAN	a. same as H of C b. individuals
SASK	a. no tax credit or deduction b. N/A
ALTA	a. up to $112.50 +50% of total contributions if amount is between $150 and $825 b. individuals, corporation
B C	a. no tax credit or deduction b. N/A
N W T	a. no tax credit or deduction b. N/A
YUKON	a. no tax credit or deduction b. N/A

PART 5: ELECTION FINANCING

EXPENDITURES

1. monetary limits
   a. party
   b. constituency association/candidate

H of C	a. 30¢ per elector in riding where party has candidate b. $1.00 per elector up to 15,000 + 50¢ per elector from 15,000 to 25,000 + 25¢ per elector over 25,000
NFLD	a. none b. none
P E I	N/A
N S	a. 40¢ per elector in riding where party has candidate b. $1.00 per elector up to 5,000 + 85¢ per elector from 5,000 to 10,000 + 75¢ per elector over 10,000 (these are 1969 figures - figures are increased or decreased in accordance with changes in the CPI using 1969 as base)
N B	a. 85¢ per elector in riding where party has candidate b. $1.50 per elector - limit may not be less than $7,500 or greater than $20,000
QUÉ	a. 25¢ per elector in riding where party has candidate b. 60¢ per elector up to 10,000 + 50¢ per elector from 10,000 to 20,000 + 40¢ per elector over 20,000 - in larger northern ridings candidate may add 10¢ per elector
ONT	a. none b. none
MAN	a. none b. none
SASK	a. $327,425 per party b. greater of $19,646 or $1.31 per elector for southern ridings and greater of $26,194 or $2.62 per elector for northern ridings
ALTA	a. none b. none
B C	a. none b. none
N W T	a. none b. none
YUKON	a. none b. none

EXPENDITURES

2. advertising
   a. limitation on expenditures
   b. provision of broadcast time

H of C	a. no monetary restrictions - advertising allowed between 29th day and 2nd day before polling day b. 6½ hours provided free of charge - time divided between all registered parties on agreement (CRTC to facilitate reaching agreement on allocation)
NFLD	a. none b. none
P E I	N/A
N S	a. none b. none
N B	a. $25,000 per year for parties and $200 per year for constituency associations and candidates b. media (including print) may offer free space or time as long as it is done equally among all registered parties
QUÉ	a. none b. media (including print) may offer free space or time as long as it is done equally among all registered parties
ONT	a. 25¢ per elector in riding for party or constituency association/candidate - advertising allowed between 23rd day and 2nd day before polling day b. none
MAN	a. 40¢ per elector for parties and 25¢ per elector for constituency association/candidate b. none
SASK	a. $98,228 per year for party or constituency association/candidate b. none
ALTA	a. none b. none
B C	a. none b. none
N W T	a. none b. none
YUKON	a. none b. none

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. annual
2. after election

H of C	1. required by each registered party 2. within 6 months of election for party and within 2 months of election for constituency association/candidate
NFLD	1. none 2. within 4 months of election for constituency association/candidate
P E I	N/A
N S	1. none 2. within 120 days of election for party and within 60 days of election for constituency association/candidate
N B	1. every 6 months for registered party and annually for each constituency association 2. within 120 days of election for party and within 60 days of election for constituency association/candidate
QUÉ	1. every 6 months for registered party and annually for each constituency association 2. within 120 days of election for party and within 60 days of election for constituency association/candidate
ONT	1. annually by each registered party and constituency association 2. within 6 months of election for party and constituency association/candidate
MAN	1. required by each registered party 2. within 1 month of election for constituency association/candidate
SASK	1. required by each registered party 2. within 6 months of election for party and within 3 months of election for constituency association/candidate
ALTA	1. required by each registered party and constituency association 2. within 6 months of election for party and within 3 months of election for constituency association/candidate
B C	1. none 2. within 60 days of election for candidate
N W T	1. none 2. within 4 months of election for candidate
YUKON	1. none 2. within 2 months of election for candidate

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

3. expenditures
4. contributions

H of C	3. expenditures in excess of $25 4. total numbers of contributors and total amounts donated in categories of individuals, unions and corporations - individual contributors named if donation in excess of $100
NFLD	3. all expenditures 4. contributions not reported
P E I	N/A
N S	3. all expenditures 4. contributions not reported
N B	3. all expenditures 4. contributions in excess of $100 reported - individual contributors named if donation in excess of $100
QUÉ	3. expenditures in excess of $25 4. contributions in excess of $10 reported - total of all donations less than $10 must be listed - individual contributors named if donation in excess of $100
ONT	3. all expenditures 4. contributions in excess of $10 reported - individual contributors named if donation in excess of $100
MAN	3. all expenditures 4. contributions in excess of $25 reported - individual contributors named if donation in excess of $250
SASK	3. all expenditures 4. all contributions reported - individual contributors named if donation in excess of $100
ALTA	3. all expenditures 4. contributions in excess of $40 reported - individual contributors named if donation in excess of $375
B C	3. all expenditures 4. contributions not reported
N W T	3. all expenditures 4. contributions in excess of $25 reported - individual contributors named if donation in excess of $25
YUKON	3. all expenditures 4. contributions not reported

PUBLIC FUNDING

1. candidate reimbursement
   a. entitlement
   b. formula

H of C	a. minimum of 15% of votes b. lesser of (i) actual expenses or (ii) postage costs of one 1st class letter to each elector + 8¢ per elector up to 25,000 + 6¢ per elector over 25,000
NFLD	a. none b. N/A
P E I	N/A
N S	a. minimum of 15% of votes b. actual expenses up to maximum of 25¢ per elector (1969 figure - figures are increased or decreased in accordance with changes in CPI using 1969 as base)
N B	a. minimum of 20% of votes b. lesser of (i) actual expenses or (ii) postage costs of one 1st class letter to each elector + 35¢ per elector
QUÉ	a. minimum of 20% of votes b. 15¢ per elector + 20% of excess expenses up to 40¢ per elector + all expenses in excess of 40¢ per elector
ONT	a. minimum of 15% of votes b. lesser of (i) actual expenses or (ii) 16¢ per elector up to 25,000 + 14¢ per elector over 25,000 (additional $2,500 for northern Members)
MAN	a. none b. N/A
SASK	a. minimum of 15% of votes b. for party equal to lesser of $98,228 and 1/3 of actual expenses - for candidate equal to 50% of actual expenses
ALTA	a. minimum of 15% of votes b. 8¢ per elector up to 25,000 + 6¢ per elector over 25,000
B C	a. none b. N/A
N W T	a. none b. N/A
YUKON	a. none b. N/A

PART 5: ELECTION FINANCING

PUBLIC FUNDING

2. party funding

H of C	- none
NFLD	- none
P E I	N/A
N S	- none
N B	- annual allowance to each party represented in L.A. - equal to $1.30 x 1982 CPI/1980 CPI x number of votes cast for party in last general election - allowance also available to any registered party that had at least 10 candidates in last general election
QUÉ	- annual allowance to parties represented in N.A. - equal to 25¢ x number of electors on voting list in last general election - distributed among parties according to % of votes received in last election
ONT	- none
MAN	- none
SASK	- none
ALTA	- none
B C	- none
N W T	- none
YUKON	- none

OFFENSES

1. exceeding expenditure limitations
2. exceeding contribution limitations
3. failure to file reports
4. filing false information
5. other violations of Act

H of C	1. up to $25,000 2. N/A 3. up to $25,000 4. up to $25,000 5. up to $25,000
NFLD	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. $10 per day 4. $500 - $1,000 5. N/A
P E I	N/A
N S	1. candidate prohibited from holding office for 5 years - election void 2. N/A 3. candidate prohibited from sitting till filed 4. candidate prohibited from holding office for 5 years - election void 5. up to $2,000
N B	1. up to $10,000 2. up to $10,000 for corp. and union - up to $1,000 for individual 3. unknown 4. up to $5,000 - election void 5. up to $10,000 for corp. and union - up to $1,000 for individual
QUÉ	1. up to $1,000 2. $1,000 to $25,000 3. up to $1,000 - candidate prohibited from sitting 4. $100 to $1,000 5. none
ONT	1. N/A 2. up to $10,000 for corp. and union - up to $1,000 for individual 3. up to $2,000 for party - up to $1,000 for constit. assoc./cand. 4. up to $2,000 for party - up to $1,000 for constit. assoc./cand. - candidate ineligible to sit or run again 5. up to $10,000 for corp. and union - up to $1,000 for individual
MAN	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. up to $1,000 4. up to $2,000 5. up to $1,000
SASK	1. up to $5,000 2. N/A 3. up to $5,000 4. up to $5,000 5. up to $5,000
ALTA	1. N/A 2. fine equal to amount by which contribution exceeds limit 3. up to $5,000 for party - up to $1,000 for constit. assoc./cand. - candidate prohibited from sitting 4. up to $1,000 5. up to $10,000 for corp. and union - up to $1,000 for individual
B C	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. none 4. none 5. $200 to $1,000
N W T	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. candidate ineligible to sit 4. up to $1,000 5. none
YUKON	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. up to $2,000 4. up to $2,000 5. none

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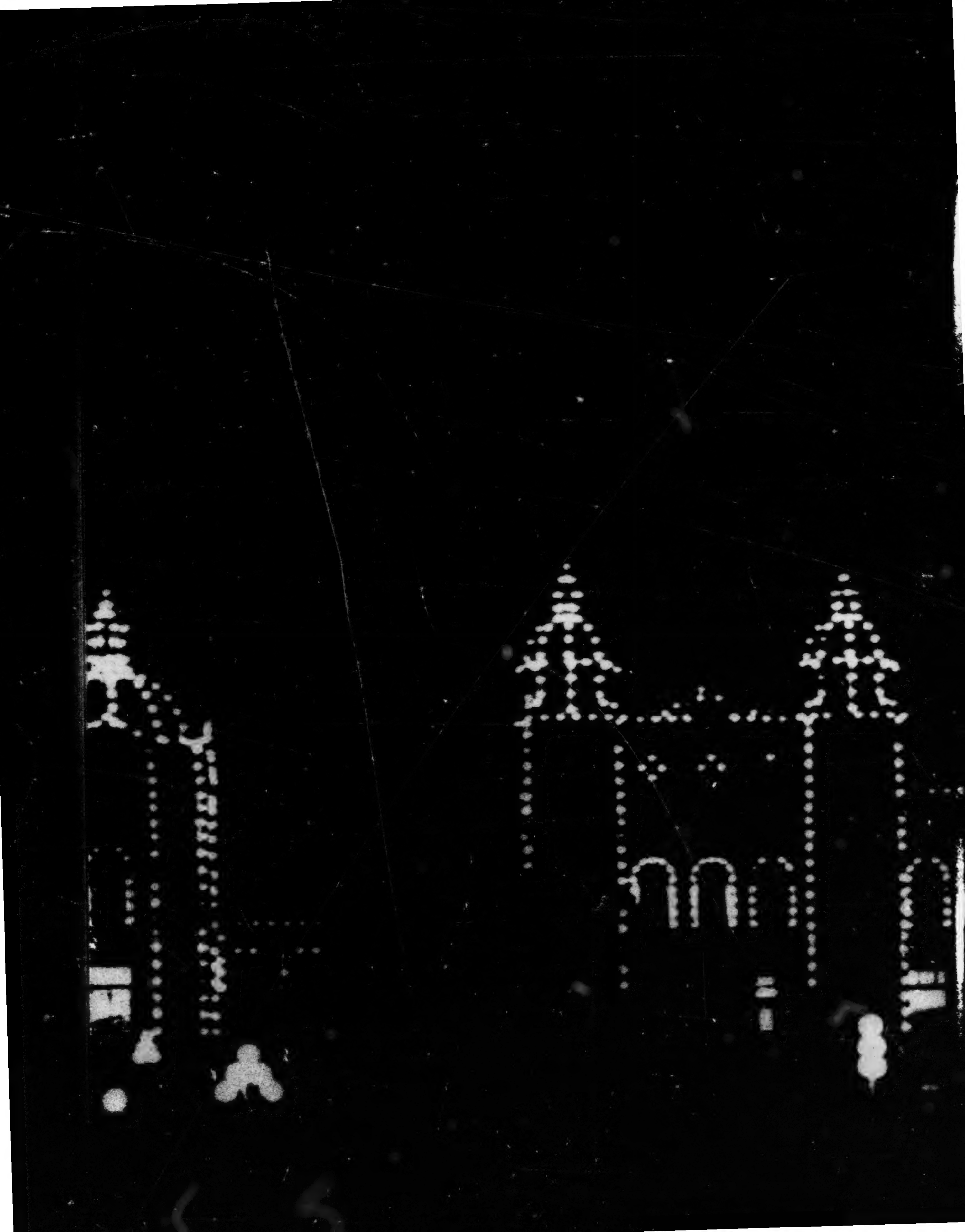

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